The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honour to announce the Commencement of THE DRAMATIC SEASON, With the Engagement of Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, (For a Limited Period.)
On This FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1860, The Performance will commence with Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET.
Hamlet, ... Mr. Walter Montgomery.
Ghost of Hamlet's Father, ... Mr. Frank Huntley.
Gertrude, Queen of Denmark, ... Mrs. C. H. Stephenson.
Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, ... Mrs. Walter Baynham.
To conclude with the laughable Farce of THE ILLUSTRIOUS STRANGER.
Benjamin Bowbell, ... Mr. H. Barlcot.
Fatima, ... Mrs. Holston.
Mr. Harris has the honour to announce the Engagement of the ZOUAVE ARTISTES, Original Founders of the Theatre at Inkermann, during the Crimean War, where, under the enemy's fire, they gained such renown, and have since performed at Constantinople, Athens, Paris (on the Theatre of the Varietes), all France, Belgium, Netherlands, Hamburg, Hanover, Frankfort, Prussia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Savoy, Switzerland, Bavaria, Spain, Portugal, Gibraltar, and lately at the Princess' Theatre, London. The Zouaves perform the ladies in their plays. The battles in which the Zouave Artistes were engaged are Alma, Balaklava, Inkermann, Malakoff, and Sebastopol.
Stage Manager, Mr. Granby.—Musical Director, Mr. Levey.
Doors Open at a quarter to Seven, to Commence at a quarter-past Seven.
Private Boxes, £1 4s., £1 10s., and £2; Dress Circle, 3s.; Second Circle, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY AND PHRENOLOGY IN THE ROTUNDO.
(Entrance from Sackville-street.)
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING ENTERTAINMENT.
PROFESSOR G. W. STONE, (From the United States),
Has the honour to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens generally of Dublin and Vicinity, that he will commence a Series of Wonderful and Amusing Experiments in Electro-Biology at the Exhibition Room, Rotundo, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 8TH, 1860, to be continued each night during the week. Previous to the Experiments each evening Phrenological Examinations will be made.
To commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Admission, 1s; Reserved seats, 2s; children half price.
Tickets may be had at the doors, and of Mr. Stone, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Phrenological Examinations, with written Charts. Character may be obtained daily at Professor Stone's private sitting room, No. 8, Upper Sackville-street.
Hours from 12 noon until 5 p.m.

SPECIAL SERVICES, ST. BRIDGET'S CHURCH, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 5TH, At EIGHT o'clock. Preacher—The Rev. M. F. DAY, A.M.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (God willing) in the Mountjoy-street Schoolhouse, on Friday Evening, October 5, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock. You are invited to come. The invitation accepted. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out."—John, vi. 37.
Just as I am—Thou wilt receive,
Wilt welcome, pardon, cleanse, relieve,
Because Thy promise I believe,
O Lamb of God, I come!

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on TUESDAY Next, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited. The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
TRUSTEES: EDWARD FETHERSTON H., ALEXANDER PARKER, WILLIAM BEWLEY, ESQRS.
THE MEETINGS of the ASSOCIATION for the study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at Five o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the Reading Rooms, 103, Middle Abbey-street; and on Monday evening, at the Rathmines School-house, at Eight o'clock, to which all Young Men are affectionately invited. No introduction is required.
W. J. STOKES, Secretary.
Library and Office, 103, Middle Abbey-street. 4th October, 1860.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
The first Meeting of the Session will be held (D.V.) on this (Friday) Evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, at 8 o'clock; and the opening address delivered by the President, the Rev. M. Neligan, A.M.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN ARCHERS' CLUB.
A Member of the above Club having placed at the disposal of the Committee the sum of £10, it has been arranged, in order to carry out the views of the donor, to hold a PRIZE MEETING on WEDNESDAY, the 10th OCT., inst., at Rockford House, Stradbrook, Blackrock, the residence of M. C. J. Betham, Esq. Prizes amounting to £25, open to members of all Irish Archery Clubs, will be shot for. Competitors must enter their names, declare the Club they belong to, and pay 5s Target-money on or before Monday, the 8th inst. Shooting will commence at 1 o'clock.
Admission to the Ground 1s.
Further information can be had, by letter only, addressed to the Honorary Secretary, Auburn Cottages, Monkstown.
If the weather should prove unfavourable, the meeting will be held on the following day.
(By order) R. H. WALL, Honorary Secretary.
1st October, 1860.

FOREIGN VINEYARD ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), JOINT-STOCK WINE COMPANY. Commanding Capital £500,000.
Formed for the supply of pure wine to clubs, public establishments, or private families, at wholesale prices.
Our Budget Tariff, from March 5, 1860:—
Sherries at 27s, 31s, 33s, 35s, 39s, 42s; late 5s per doz. each extra. Ports from wood, 30s, 32s, 34s, above two years in bottle as before. Very fine Epernay Champagne, now 40s, late 45s, worth 60s. The celebrated sparkling Royal Fleur de Sillery, now 52s, late 60s. Moet's, Mumm's, Perrier Jouet's, or any others (certified first qualities), now 60s, late 66s. Pints of either in proportion.
Dinner Clarets: Vin Ordinaire, good drinking, 18s; St. Emillion, or Haut Brion, now 27s, late 32; fine ditto, St. Julien, now 31s, late 36s; and La Rose St. Julien, now 36s, late 42s.
Fine La Rose of 1850 vintage, now 42s, late 48s.
First growth Clarets: the famed Chateau Brane Cantenac Margaux of 1851, now 44s; ditto of 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, Chateau Rausan Margaux, 1848, late 56s, now 50s; ditto, fine vintages of Latour, 54s; Lafitte, 66s; and 1848 Margaux, 84s, worth 100s.
The Burgundies are selected by the manager at each place of growth, viz.:—Sparkling white, 47s, worth 72s, very fine; Vins de Pays, pale or pink, 26s; Volney and light Beaunes, 30s; fine growths, from 36s to 42s; first growths, Clos-Vogeot, Chambertin, St. Georges, and others, from 50s to 70s.
For detailed price lists, apply to T. W. STAPLETON, Esq., Manager, 90, Regent-street, London.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
G. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. — A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. S. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. — J. J. MacSorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. — John Rainsford, Esq., 26, Upper Baggot-street.
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10 Kildare-street, Dublin.
The following contributions have been already received:—Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D. Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy, £1 each, Rev. and John Grogan, 10s per Rev. Dr. Stanford; Robert Rainsford, Esq., 10s; Miss Booker, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 2s 6d; A Friend, per Thomas H. M'Dermott, £3; Captain Caulfeild, per ditto, 10s.; Rev. R. G. Greene, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, £1; Miss White, per ditto, 10s; — Gawne, Esq., per Miss Congreve, £3; — Milner, Esq., per ditto, £2 2s.; Miss Congreve, per Rev. H. Verschoyle, 10s.; George Cooke, Esq., 2s. 6d.; John Graham, Esq., Seafield House, Bray, £1, per T. H. M'Dermott; J. L., per ditto, 4s. 6d.; Dr. Hudson, £1; Mrs. Gen. Saunders, £1; A.J., 5s., postage stamps; and E. H. L., £1 (half-note), per T. H. M'Dermott; George Casey, Esq., £1, per T. H. M'Dermott.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT BALL'S BRIDGE.
OFFICE—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of MAYO.
Patrons—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, the Right Hon Joseph Napier, the Right Hon the Earl of Roden, the Right Hon Baron Greene, the Hon C P Crampton, the Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, &c; the Ven the Archdeacon of Kildare.
Patronesses—The Countess of Mayo, the Lady Charlotte Wolfe, the Lady Maria Forrester, the Hon Mrs Pakenham, Mrs Greene.
Trustees—Hon G HADCOCK, E J SMITH, Esq; H TWEEDY, Esq, M.D.
Committee—Mrs Wolseley, Mrs R P Hackett, Mrs Thompson, Mrs Simon Foot, Mrs Ormsby, Hon George Handcock, J H Hamilton, Esq, M P Anthony Lefroy, Esq, MP; Rev Philip Smith, R J Greene, Esq; Dr Tweedy, Rev R J L M'Ghee, Dr M'Clintock; Dr Law, James Hawkins, Esq; Edward J Smith, Esq; Rev Frissle, Rev D Stuart, Rev C Wolseley, M A Saurin, Esq; Rev W G Carroll.
J HANS HAMILTON, Esq, M P; ANTHONY LEFROY, Esq, M P, Hon. Secs.
Rev W G CARROLL, 39, Upper Baggot-street, Sec.
The Committee, thankfully acknowledging the very liberal support which they have received during the past year, beg earnestly to solicit renewed subscriptions.
The Report for 1859 is now printed, and can be had on application to the Secretary.
The enlargement of the laundry and dryingroom (which could no longer be deferred) has required a serious outlay; but past experience affords the assurance that this appeal shall not be addressed in vain to Christian sympathy for the means to meet this expenditure and maintain the Institution in full efficacy.
There are Thirty-eight Inmates in the house.
Contributions will be received by any member of the committee, by Messrs. Ball, Bankers, Henry-street; at the Institution, Ball's-bridge; or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post Office Orders should be made payable.

LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD LINE.
One of the Express Vessels of this Company will sail from the New Pier, Kingstown, daily (Sundays excepted), at 9-45 A.M.
In connexion with these Vessels, an Express Train will leave the Westland-row Station at 9-30 A.M.
(By order) J. O. BINGER.
Chester, 1st October, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. BALLINASLOE OCTOBER FAIR.
On This Day (Friday), 5th, Saturday 6th, and Monday 8th October, a Special Passenger Train, with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Carriages, will leave the Broadstone Terminus, at Five o'clock Morning, calling as follows:—

Blanchardstown,	5.10 a.m.	Moyvalley,	6.24 a.m.
Clonsilla,	5.16 „	Hill of Down,	6.36 „
Lucan,	5.22 „	Killucan,	6.50 „
Leixlip,	5.30 „	Mullingar,	7.10 „
Maynooth,	5.40 „	Castletown,	7.30 „
Kilcock,	5.54 „	Streamstown,	7.40 „
Ferns Lock	6.0 „	Moate,	7.51 „
Enfield,	6.15 „	Athlone,	8.15 „

And will arrive in Ballinasloe about forty-five minutes after Eight o'clock Morning.
Third Class Passengers will be booked by the Up Train leaving Ballinasloe at 1-40 p.m., for all Stations at which it calls, as per Company's Time Table.
N.B.—Special cattle trains, at Reduced Rates, will run from Ballinasloe.
On Thursday 4th, Friday 5th, and Saturday 6th October, the Train leaving Dublin at 4.0 p.m., will stop at Maynooth and Kilcock, to take up passengers for Ballinasloe only.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 19th September, 1860.

PRAYER MEETING — DORSET INSTITUTION. A Prayer Meeting will be held this day, from Two till Three o'clock. The presence of business men is affectionately desired.

COW POCK INSTITUTION, 45, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, Southern Branch, 45, YORK-STREET.
Vaccinations performed between the hours of Eleven and Two o'clock on TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 45, Upper Sackville-street, and on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 45, York-street.
HENRY DWYER, M.D., Secretary.
EDWARD B. SINCLAIR, M.D., } Assistant
GEORGE MONTGOMERY, M.D., } Secretaries.

TOWNS' IMPROVEMENT (IRELAND) ACT, 1854.
TOWN OF KINGSTOWN—NOTICE OF ELECTION.
Pursuant to the provisions of the above Act, a MEETING of persons entitled to vote will be held in the Kingstown Commissioners' Board-room, TEMPERANCE HALL, SUSSEX-PLACE, at the hour of Nine o'clock, in the forenoon of the 15th day of October, 1860, in order to ELECT Four Persons to be COMMISSIONERS for the Kingstown Ward, in the place of the four Commissioners who go out by rotation. And a MEETING of persons entitled to vote will be held at the House of Thomas Cullen, Glasthule, at the hour of Nine o'clock in the forenoon of the 15th day of October, 1860, in order to Elect Two Persons to be Commissioners for the Glasthule Ward, in the place of the two Commissioners who go out by rotation.
The Voting to commence at 9 o'clock in the Forenoon of the 15th day of October, and to close at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon of the same day.
And I shall preside at the Election of Commissioners for the Kingstown Ward, and do hereby appoint George Petrie, Esq., of Fanny Mount, Glasthule, to preside at the Election of Commissioners for Glasthule Ward.
Voting Papers may be procured by the electors from the Secretary of the Commissioners, at the Office, in the Temperance or Town Hall, Sussex-place, on each day on and after this date, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the Forenoon and 4 o'clock in the Afternoon of each day.
Dated this 26th day of September, 1860.
ROBERT CHAMBERS, J.P., Chairman.
JAMES MURRAY, Secretary.
The Commissioners going out by rotation are eligible for re-election.

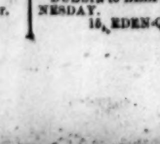
APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE DUBLIN MISSION TO FRIENDLESS FEMALES.
TEMPORARY OFFICE: SOCIETY ROOM, ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH.
President: JOHN LA TOUCHE, Esq, JP, D L.
Vice-President: COLONEL SINCLAIR.
Treasurers: Messrs LA TOUCHE and Co.
Committee:
Rev C M Fleury, D.D.; Rev Dr Urwick; Rev William Jameson; Rev Maurice Neligan; Rev John Hare; Rev T Butler; Rev A M Pollock; Rev Edward Metcalf; Rev Robert Stone; Rev John Hall; Major Borrowes; Robert Wilson, Esq; Richard Allen, Esq; Henry Bewley, Esq; Robert Maddock, Esq; William J Stokes Esq; Bindon Scott, Esq; Samuel Bewley, jun. Esq; David Plunket, Esq; C R Trouton, Esq.
Honorary Secretaries: Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D.; STAWELL WEBB, Esq.
The Midnight Meetings recently held in London having met with much success, and public attention having been painfully drawn to the distressing subject of unhappy Women, a Conference of Clergymen and Gentlemen of our City was held on Thursday, the 21st July, at No. 10, D'Olier-street, with a view to making further effort on behalf of this unhappy class in Dublin. It was considered that fresh exertions are much needed for the rescue of these friendless ones, whose pitiable state, exiled from all good influence, and bound in the chain of their sins, should indeed awaken compassion in the hearts of those whom Providence has placed in safety from perils such as theirs.
After prayer and much consideration, the clergymen and gentlemen before referred to resolved to commence a course of faithful, loving, and patient efforts to seek out and save these lost ones, and a Committee was formed, consisting of the foregoing Members. The following Resolutions resulted from this Conference:—
First—"That a Society be formed, to be entitled 'The Dublin Mission to Friendless Females.'"
Second—"That a house be forthwith taken in a central part of Dublin, to serve as a place for the temporary reception of Friendless Women who may be willing to abandon their evil course, and submit to religious and moral training, with a view to their being restored to their friends, drafted into existing Institutions, or otherwise provided for; and that a Sub-Committee be appointed to take steps at once for the carrying out of this resolution, and also to engage a suitable Matron for the Institution."
Third—"That the Sub-Committee before named be also appointed for the purpose of procuring two or more Agents to distribute tracts, visit at their dwellings, read the Scriptures, and give Christian counsel to the poor friendless women who walk the streets at night."
The Committee are most thankful to Almighty God that they have been already so far enabled to carry out the preceding resolution, as to have obtained a house for the "Home" which, in a few days, they trust will be ready to receive inmates of the class intended for; and also to have secured the services of two agents, male and female missionary—who are now ready and willing, without further delay, in faith and hope, to enter upon the serious solemn responsibilities of their mission, as described in the 3rd resolution.
The Committee are anxious to have it clearly understood that it is not their desire or their object in any way to interfere with the excellent institutions of a nearly similar class already existing, which have already received such abundant acknowledgment and blessing from God. One of the chief designs of their direct missionary agency will be to induce such as, through God's grace, may be prevailed upon to avail themselves of the great advantages of existing asylums as vacancies and opportunities may allow. The "Home" is—more especially—intended for the reception of those whom there are many whose previous position in society, and habits disqualify them for the kind of occupation necessarily pursued in other institutions, who may have more recently entered upon a course of sin, to whose case family ties and sympathies have not, perhaps been hopelessly torn asunder, or who, if no such prospect be opened, the renewal of home feelings and affections, may be transferred to new scenes, to lead a new life, by the faith of the Son of God.
A project like this must, of necessity, involve considerable expense, and an appeal is now made to the compassion and liberality of the public, in the hope that it will freely respond to the call. Surely the happy and the virtuous will not coldly turn aside when asked to help their outcast sisters, whose state is sad beyond description, whose souls are besieged by dark and evil powers, whose ears are familiar only with harmful words, whose hearts are crushed with the suffering that comes of sin, and perverted from all purity and truth, but who are yet within our reach, yet amenable to the softening and healing influences of human sympathy and Christian teaching, who, if we pass not by on the other side, may yet be brought home to Him who offers to repentant publicans and harlots a place in the Kingdom of Heaven.
Subscriptions will be thankfully received by any Member of the Committee; by the Honorary Secretaries; or by the Treasurers, Messrs. David LaTouche and Co., Bank, Castle-street.

DIOCESE OF HURON CANADA WEST.
When the devoted Dr. CRONYN entered upon his labours in the newly-formed Diocese of Huron, the number of his clergy was only forty. In less than two years he has been enabled to increase the staff to sixty-seven. This provision, however, is still very inadequate, and at least 150 are needed to supply all the spiritually destitute and recently settled districts.
The following extracts from the Bishop's letters present a strong appeal for sympathy and aid. May the Lord stir up the hearts of many to respond.
Referring to the Northern section of his Diocese, he writes:—"In that part of the Diocese I have now ten Missionaries, where last year, there was not one; and I have the best reason to believe that they are all men of God, zealous for the truth, and desirous to proclaim Christ for the salvation of sinners. I feel at times a little anxious about their support, but, though I am sometimes afraid, yet I put my trust in the Lord, that He will enable me to provide means of supporting them in their present position of usefulness. The country where these Missionaries are placed is quite new—that is, recently settled—and the inhabitants are very poor, just enduring the hardships of a first settlement in the woods. Poor fellows! they promise to contribute something towards the support of the Missionaries, but time alone will prove whether they will be able to fulfil their promises."
In another letter he states:—"If you were able to get £500 per annum for five years, I would engage to employ at least ten men in the missionary work; and I need not say to you that I will not employ any man who does not faithfully preach Christ and salvation through Him alone."
And again:—"We ought to have at least 140 or 150 clergymen, even moderately to supply the destitute parts of the Diocese. There are also many Indians; we have five Missions to them, and we ought, if possible, to have three more."
The following contributions and annual subscriptions towards the proposed sum of £500 are thankfully acknowledged:—

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
John Robinson, Esq, per Rev H Verschoyle	20 0 0	Mrs and the Misses Carew Smyth, per do	1 0 0
Richard Nevin, Esq,	2 0 0	Mrs Syne, per Rev M F Day	1 0 0
Rev Henry Stewart (Derriaghy)	2 0 0	Rev E A Tickell	1 0 0
T K Barton, Esq, M D, per Rev M F Day,	1 0 0	Miss Trayer	1 0 0
Rev Maurice F Day,	1 0 0	James Turbitt, Esq	1 0 0
A Friend, per do	1 0 0	Rev H Verschoyle	1 1 0
A Friend,	1 0 0	The Very Rev the Dean of Waterford	1 0 0
A E Gayer, Esq, Q C, LL D,	1 0 0	Miss Booth (Collection)	0 10 0
Mrs Alfred Haughton,	1 0 0	Rev E Gabbett	0 10 0
E Litton, Esq, M C, per Rev M F Day,	1 0 0	The Misses Gabbett	0 5 0
Miss Millhen, per Rev Dr Moeran,	1 0 0	Anonymous, per Rev M F Day	0 5 0
Rev Dr Moeran	1 0 0	The Clerk of Tawney Parish	0 2 6
		Collection after Sermon in St Matthias' Church	27 5

Further contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Rev. Henry M. Finny, Secretary of the Colonial Church and School Society, at the Society's Office, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. GEORGE WALE AND MRS. WHATELY.
THE BIRD'S NEST and RAGGED SCHOOLS, KINGSTOWN.
Trustees—J. Smyly, Esq., M.D., 13, Merrion-square North; J. Kincaid, Esq., 8, Herbert-street.
Anxious to raise a memorial to the late Mrs. George Wale (youngest daughter of the Archbishop of Dublin), her friends have selected for this purpose the latest of those many works and labours of love in which she was engaged—the one which she loved to call "The Bird's Nest."
This title was given by her to a Nursery for Homeless Children in Kingstown, in which from thirty to forty little ones have already been received, though the present house is far too small, and the accommodation very insufficient for this important object.
After much difficulty suitable premises have at length been secured, which afford facilities not only for the erection of the proposed Nursery for the Little Children, but which may include also a Dormitory for Boys, with Schoolrooms and Playground, which have long been greatly needed for the Missionary Work.
The lamented death of Mrs. Whately, following so rapidly and unexpectedly on that of her daughter, has suggested to many the propriety of combining the memorial to Mrs. George Wale with one to her beloved mother; and it has been felt that this proposed building at Kingstown furnishes a suitable object for both purposes, consisting as it will of a Mission Schoolroom in addition to the "Bird's Nest," which might still be regarded as a special memorial to Mrs. Wale—the whole building forming a joint monument to the mother and daughter, who were so united in every good work, and whose sudden removal has proved so deep a trial to all the friends of Missions in Ireland.
This Appeal is, therefore, now sent forth with an additional claim on the sympathies of the Christian public, and is more especially addressed to all who knew and valued the late Mrs. Whately, as well as to the friends and fellow-labourers of Mrs. George Wale.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Mrs. Stewart, Gortleitragh, Monkstown; Mrs. Courtenay, De Vesci-terrace; Mrs. Wilson, Richmond, Monkstown; Mrs. Swan, Merville, Kingstown; Mrs. J. Smyly, 13, Merrion-square North; Miss Brady, 26, Upper Pembroke-street; Miss Warren, 40, Leeson-street; the Misses Walker, 1, Eglinton-terrace, Wellington-road; Miss Poole, 5, Smith's Buildings, Ely-place; Miss Murphy, 17, Merrion-square North; Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road; Miss Boyd, 10, Vesey-place; Mrs. Kincaid, 8, Herbert-street.
*** According to the Builder's estimate, a sum of £1,500 will be required, very little more than the half of which has been as yet received. The Committee therefore earnestly call for the assistance of Christian friends, any of whom, disposed to collect, will be supplied by any of the above-named ladies with proper collecting papers.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD, With her Majesty's Mails, at 7 a.m. and 7-30 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

Sermons.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS Will be preached (D.V.) in the CENTENARY CHAPEL, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, On SUNDAY NEXT, OCT. 7th, BY THE Rev. GERVASE SMITH, of Manchester, At 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 o'clock Evening. Collections will be made after each service for the benefit of the Circuit Funds.

Education.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. Humphreys receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Play ground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.—DIRECT COMMISSIONS.—Mr. Stapleton's ARMY RECORD contains (full and accurate information) references to above forty pupils who have passed on "First Trial" from him, several of them after failure from other Establishments. At the late examinations Mr. William Guinness, Deepwell, Blackrock, passed on one month's Private Instruction by Mr. Stapleton.
ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.—The highest place (Fourth) of all Candidates from Ireland was obtained by Mr. Hamilton, a Pupil proposed by Mr. Stapleton, at the last December Examination.
INDIAN ARMY.—Separate Prospectus gives the curriculum of subjects appointed by Council for India, and references to Pupils who have passed direct from Mr. Stapleton.
Gentlemen desirous of being expeditiously prepared, or of distinguishing themselves, can have Private Instruction from Mr. Stapleton, or from one of his staff of assistants.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B., T.C.D., PRINCIPAL, UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.
In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Spencer William Walsh, Clerk, D.D.; Eleanor Slator, Spinster, Harvey Thomas Tuckett, a minor; Elizabeth Helena Angelo, widow; Robert Gordon Cumming, Charles Francis Cumming, and John Hunt Cumming. Owners; Experte. The said Rev. Spencer William Walshe and Eleanor Slator, Petitioners.
THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, Sell the Town and Lands of Tonyor, held under lease for ever, bearing date the 4th day of October, 1737, and the Town and Lands of Aughafoy, also held under lease for ever, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1740, in the barony of Moydow, and county of Longford, subject to the yearly rent of £38, together with the Dwellinghouse and Out-offices thereon erected, producing a nett profit rent of £184 5s. 10d., which is paid by a first-class respectable tenant.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to JOSEPH KENTLAW, Stationer, 120, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; or THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, having carriage of the order for sale, 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The premises to be sold are situate on the road from Moydow, within four miles of Longford, which is the county town, and adjoins the Railway Terminus. The Royal Canal runs close to the lands; the lands are of excellent quality, and contain about 187a. 3r. 20p., English statute measure, and about 25 acres of Turbary, like measure. The lands are well planted with full-grown ash, beech, and other timber trees, which are numbered and valued at £500. There is a commodious modern-built House on the lands, which is in good repair. Besides suitable out-offices, there is also a good Kitchen and Fruit Garden on the lands. The right of the public to use the two public roads running through the said Lands of Tonyor, one from Ardagh to Moydow, and from Moydow to Killashee, and from Longford to Moydow, and through Tonyor Bog to Ballymahon, will be reserved in the conveyance to purchasers.

Houses and Lands.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, Furnished, until the middle of next March, a newly and comfortably-furnished house in one of the best situations in Kingstown. The house faces the sea, and commands a fine view of the Bay and Harbour.—For further particulars, please apply to Talbot Coall, Esq., 15, Upper George's-street, Kingstown; or to B. H., Irish Times Office.

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KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR **EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.**—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street. RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street. BOLTON & CO., 25, Westmoreland-street. REILLY & CO., 14, Westmoreland-street. BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row. FALKNER, 23, Grafton-street. ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street. Wholesale by W. JACKSON, 9, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES. J. & J. COLMAN'S MUSTARD may be obtained of all respectable Grocers and Druggists in the United Kingdom. The finest qualities bear their Trade Mark and Signature. 26, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the Public their GINGER WINE, an article on which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalids and family use.
Sold Wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 33, MARY-STREET, and Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

GENUINE **GERMAN SELTZER WATER,** Imported and Re-contracted by J. AND T. HAYES, 17, WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

"THE BEST GOODS ARE INVARIABLY THE CHEAPEST." In an article of domestic consumption is this axiom so truthfully exemplified as in Tea. Therefore, to meet the demands of our [illegible], we have secured a "Chop" of "Souchong," finest imported this season, to which we respectfully solicit the attention of the public.
Anxious as we do, not only to obtain, but secure, the highest meed of confidence, we have resolved that no pecuniary consideration shall induce us to submit to our customers and the public goods which have not been personally tested, and found genuine, and of intrinsic value. On these grounds alone we rest our claims on public patronage.
Our present consignment is exclusively of the early spring croppings, possessing those delicious properties that have been so much admired by Connoisseurs in Tea.
PRESENT PRICES.
Finest Souchong, .. 5s. per lb.
Finest Quality Congou, .. 4s. per lb.
Second do. do. .. 3s. 6d. per lb.
Good Sound do. .. 3s. 0d. per lb.
Genuine Tea Company, 12, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO. have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With a most Superb Stock of AUTUMN GOODS, Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS, 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 33, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
Were largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. Nicoll's, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES, WALKING, DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.
Cold mornings and damp, chilly evenings at the approach of Winter, should remind those who value the blessings of health of the necessity of putting on Warm Inside Clothing, before it is too late, and the next consideration with them should be, where it can be got Cheapest and Best.
Since opening our new concern at No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge), past experience, coupled with the smallness of our expenses, has enabled us at unusually low prices to supply our friends and the public with the same class of prime goods which they were formerly accustomed to get at our Celebrated House in WESTMORELAND-STREET.
In order to uphold our name and prestige, we have just laid in a stock of Winter Goods, which for variety, cheapness and quality, cannot be surpassed.
Those who require Vests, Drawers, Woollen Socks, Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars, Gloves, &c., are respectfully invited to call at our Establishment, where our dreams by night and our thoughts by day, is how we can best add to their bodily comforts, and where the large business we are doing is a proof that our present exertions and the remembrance of our former fame and character, is fully reciprocated and encouraged by a vast number of our former patrons.
Should old acquaintance be forgot?
The heart replies—Ah, surely not.
Those who in youth our wants supplied,
We never should pass by.
M'MAHON and CO., formerly of Westmoreland-street, now of No. 4, D'Olier-street, near Carlisle-bridge.

NEW AUTUMN SILKS, DRESSES, MANTLES, AND SHAWLS. SAMUEL OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Beg to announce their return from the British and French Markets and the arrival of their complete Stock of AUTUMN AND WINTER GOODS, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
The New French Treaty, which is now in full operation, enables them to exhibit a large variety of New Textures, which were practically excluded under the old regulations. The accession of novelty will be chiefly seen in the NEW SILKS, amongst which are a variety of moderate-priced Goods, and the New Woven Textures for MORNING WEAR, VELOURS, BAIRRITZ CLOTH, EPINGLINE, with a variety of BROCADED DROGUETS AND POPLINES; with, also, their Stock of FRENCH MERINOES, ABERDEEN LINSEYS, &c. forms the largest variety of Dress Goods ever exhibited.
They have also received their Stock of NEW FILLED LONG SHAWLS, BORDERED CASHMERE AND WOOL DO. Also all the New Shapes from Paris in MANTLES, in VELVET, CLOTH, AND SILK.
The entire purchased on the best terms, and marked Lowest Prices.
N.B.—They solicit special notice to their Goods for FAMILY MOURNING, Black Silks, Crapes, Velvets, Paramattas, Coburgs, French Cashmeres, Droguets, &c. To which branch they pay special attention.

Miscellaneous.

DUBLIN, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
J. TWEEDALL (for eighteen years Foreman to J. Lamprey) respectfully solicits a trial of his Warranted TABLE CUTLERY, made of the best double refined Shear Steel, the same quality as had been manufactured at the late J. Lamprey's, which gave such universal satisfaction. Prices from 9s. to 42s. per dozen Knives and Forks.
RAZORS. The Razors manufactured by J. TWEEDALL retain their keenness of edge to the last, being made of the finest cast steel, the same quality as the old Read Razors, which have been unequalled for the last eighty years.
J. TWEEDALL, MANUFACTURING CUTLER, 39, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
Cutlery repaired. *** No Second Price.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING, A magnificent assortment TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SONS, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

POOLEY'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES. These Machines are used upon the principal railways of Great Britain, and are unrivalled for accuracy. Specimens may be seen, and every information obtained from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 13 CORK-HILL, Dublin.

ELECTRO PLATE, In Great Variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

KITCHEN RANGES, GRATES, &c. &c.
Good Cottage Range, with Oven or Boiler, 25s.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Oven and Boiler, 30s, 35s, and 40s each.
Useful Family Ranges, complete, 50s, 55s, and 60s each.
Best heavy Kitchen Range, with Bright Mounting, 70s, 80s, and 90s.
Improved Close Fire Ranges, from £3 10s to £4.
The Etna Close Range, the most simple, economical, and convenient Range manufactured, from £5 5s to £13 13s.
Bedroom Grates, 3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, and 8s each.
Register Parlour Grates, 12s 6d, 15s, 17s 6d each.
Ditto, Ditto, Ditto, with Fire Brick Backs, 18s, 20s, and 25s.
Best Register Grates, with Steel Mouldings, Ground Fronts, &c., 30s, 40s, 50s and 60s.
Mantelpieces, from 8s 6d to £4 10s each.
The Celebrated American Cooking Stove, complete, with all the Cooking Utensils, £5 each.
Stoves in variety, suitable for Halls, Shops, Laundries, Harness rooms, &c., equally cheap, at WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S, Furnishing Ironmongery Establishment, 23 AND 24, NORTH EARL-STREET.
Builders and Parties improving their Houses will find it their advantage to inspect the above.

THE IRON BEDSTEAD TRADE. J. EDMUNDSON and CO. have added another large Show-room to the above department, and respectfully solicit inspection of their stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads and Children's Cots, which is unrivalled in this country for extent, completeness of assortment, and excellence of workmanship. Bedding supplied complete. In every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, J. E. and Co.'s stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following, amongst many other articles, viz.:—
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Moderateur Lamps in China and Bronze.
Drawingroom and Parlour Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons.
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays, Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns.
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers.
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges.
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO. Are Agents for Milner's Fireproof Safes and Boxes, Bradford's Washing Machines. Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Mansions and Towns. 35, 36, and 36½ CAPEL-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that the established reputation for the Manufacture of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of price, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marqueterie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Repe Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "Fred. Lewis."
FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure, and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "Fred. Lewis."
FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle signed "Fred. Lewis."
FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none.
May be had of all Venders in the Kingdom.
FRED. LEWIS, Wholesale Perfumer and Refined Soap Maker, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN.

PARAFFIN and BELMONTINE LAMPS, in the greatest variety, from 1s. 6d. to 60s. each. BELMONTINE LIQUID GAS and PARAFFIN OIL. GEORGE DIXON, LAMP and LAMP OIL IMPORTER, WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

Wants.

SUPERINTENDING AGENT, COLLECTOR, or MANAGER.—Employment Wanted as above, by a Gentleman of position and intelligence, and of active business habits; he can give the highest references as to character and security.—Letters addressed "Agent," Irish Times Office, will be promptly attended to.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man, a Protestant, wishes for employment as JUNIOR CLERK, in a mercantile or commercial establishment; salary not so much an object as respectable position; writes a nice hand, and can give security if required; would have no objection to a small salary commencing.—Please address "C. B., Clerk," Irish Times Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes for a Situation as CHILDREN'S MAID, or would be under a nurse; can work with her needle; can wash and make up fine things neatly; her character will bear the strictest investigation.—Address "M. G. B.," 44, Grafton-street.

AS HOUSEMAID, or would wait on young ladies, or an elderly lady, a Person who thoroughly understands her business, dressmaking, and can do up fine things in the neatest manner, if required; has a good character, no objection to the country.—Commands "E. G. H.," 25, Westmoreland-street, or 67, Grafton-street, will be respectfully attended to.

AS HOUSEMAID, or as HOUSE AND PARLOUR MAID in a small family, a Young Woman, who perfectly understands her business, and is a good attendant at table; can produce testimonials from families of high respectability, both in town and country; will have no objection to plain work or making up fine things; can be highly recommended by her late mistress to a Protestant, and has no objection to town or country.—Address "B. C. R.," 113, Great Britain-street, or 12, Great Denmark-street, for one week.

AS HOUSEKEEPER, a respectable person, understands the duties of Housekeeping, Confectionery, Family Breakfast, Bread-making (her own bread); would go as Own Maid or Housekeeper, to a steady, active Widower; can give good references as to character and ability in both situations; is a Northern and a Protestant.—Address "H. M.," 3, Dominic-street, Dublin.

AS COOK, in a respectable family, understands her business in all its branches; can make soups, jellies, creams, is an excellent pastry cook, and the care of a dairy if required; would have no objection to superintend a simple gentleman's establishment; understands marketing; is a Protestant; will be heard of for a week.—Address "S. M.," [illegible] Servants' Registry, 15, Wellington-street, Kingstown.

AS COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small, respectable Family, a steady, active, Young Woman; can wash well, if required; will be found most obliging and trust-worthy.—Any commands addressed to "J. M.," Industrial Depository, 76, Grafton-street, or 157, Great Britain street, will be attended to.

WANTS a Situation, as GOOD PLAIN COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, active Young Woman, who knows her business well; and can be highly recommended by her last mistress; can wash and make up neatly, if required.—Address "M. H.," 104, Britain-street, or 60, Grafton-street.

WANTS a Situation, as HOUSEMAID or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family; can wash and make up in the neatest manner; can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. K.," 30, Westmoreland-street.

A MOST respectable Married Man wishes for a weekly situation in any public establishment, can give first-rate references as to character, and also give good security if required.—Address to "T. H. B.," 40, Wellington-street, Dublin.

AS LIGHT PORTER, MESSENGER, or to CARE AN OFFICE, a pensioner, a steady, well-conducted Man, who can read and write, and would make himself generally useful.—Address "P. M. E.," Irish Times Office.

THE Friends of a Young Lad wish to procure him a Situation as MESSENGER, in a respectable establishment or office; can read and write a good hand, and can give good reference.—Address "P. H. B.," Irish Times Office.

Wanted.

A TENOR SINGER is WANTED for the Choir of Eustace-street Meeting-house. There is (except on special occasions) no evening service. Salary—£10 per annum.—Candidates will please attend at the Meeting-house, Eustace-street, on Saturday next, at Twelve o'clock noon.

WANTED, a New or Second-hand BANJO or GUITAR.—Address, stating lowest price, to "J. A. K.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, a respectable LAD, as Apprentice to the Grocery and Spirit Business; a fee required.—Address "W. W. W.," Irish Times Office.

WANTED, an INSIDE SERVANT MAN (Protestant), 15s. a week Board Wages, and £12 a year. None that cannot be strongly recommended for honesty and sobriety need apply.—Address "X. Y.," Irish Times Office.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH. Families who require GENUINE FIRST-CLASS GOODS Will not be disappointed in sending their orders to the RAVENSDALE CORN, FLOUR, RICE, STARCH, AND BISCUIT STORE, 40, WELLINGTON-QUAY, Opposite the Metal Bridge.
Prime Old Feeding and Bruised Oats, Old Egyptian Split Beans and Bran.
Orders by Post punctually attended to.
Terms Cash—In the Store or on delivery.

IMPORTANT. THE ONLY OILCLOTH MANUFACTORY IN IRELAND!!! ESTABLISHED 1791. The Largest and Cheapest Stock of WELL-SEASONED OILCLOTH, To be had only at the Manufactory direct, 41 and 42, GREAT STRAND-STREET, Entrance 60, JERVIS-STREET. J. D. FRANKLIN, Proprietor.

PRIZE MEDAL LIQUID HAIR DYE. ONLY ONE APPLICATION. INSTANTANEOUS, INDELIBLE, HARMLESS, AND SCENTLESS.
In Cases, post free, 3s 3d and 6s, direct from E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden London, E. C.
"Mr. Langdale's preparations are, to our mind, the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851.
A long and interesting report on the Products of E. F. Langdale's Laboratory, by a Special Scientific Commission from the Editor of the Lancet, will be found in that Journal of Saturday, January 10th 1857. A copy will be forwarded for two stamps.
AGENTS WANTED.
THE NEW DISCOVERY.—For the restoration and Reproduction of the Hair.—Mr. Langdale guarantees his QUINTESSENCE of CANTHARIDES most successful as a restorative, also in checking greyness, strengthening weak hair, and preventing its falling off, most effectual in the growth of whiskers, moustachios, &c. The money immediately returned if not effectual. Post free for 2s 6d in Stamps.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.
E. F. LANGDALE'S RASPBERRY AND CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.—The most delicious preparation ever produced for the Teeth, Gums, and Breath. Post free from the Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden for 1s 3d in Stamps.

SEA BATHING, DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.
On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.
Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.
TABLE D'HOTE: Superb Public Drawingroom; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Coffee-room; extensive, well-laid out Pleasure-grounds and Gardens; Billiard-room; Salt-Water Baths, &c.
In connection with this Establishment is the finest Sea-bathing in the World.
Visitors are cautioned against Porters, Stewards, &c., paid to recommend inferior houses, and requested, on landing, to inquire for the Castle Mona Servants, who are always in attendance with an Omnibus, which is free to the Hotel.
Tariff, View of the Hotel, and Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON. See "Bradshaw."
Reduced Tariff in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

TO THE CLERGY.
THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.
Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.
The House overlooks the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.
Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attention to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.
Bed and Breakfast, 3s; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.
N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

HELP WANTED.
It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—
Orphan Refuge Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.
The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, [illegible]-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.
ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET. Patron—Lord Roden.
£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.
Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 137, Graham-street, or St. Thomas' Church.
£30 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.
The Rev. J. R. Heard, 32, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.
£20 to the Bird's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.
Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and
£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.
Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.
The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.
"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase, so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

BRIGGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now [illegible] in general use on the Railways in [illegible] years by the Honourable Trinity Co[illegible] lately, can now be obtained of [illegible] Druggists throughout Ireland. Sole Wholesale [illegible] A. J. ALDRICH, [illegible]

FINE [illegible] H. LEEDOM & CO. [illegible] are prepared to supply [illegible] Colza Oil which gave so [illegible] five winters.—For par[illegible] HAM[illegible] WAX CHAN[illegible] Agents [illegible] 34 [illegible]

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

Telegraphic communication with London having been resumed to-day, the English Funds appear to have fully sustained an advance of one-quarter per cent., which took place yesterday. Every movement in the Paris Bourse is, and has been during the recent political struggle, anxiously watched and quickly responded to, and to an upward movement there the present favourable tendency must be attributed. In our local market a decided accession of firmness and much buoyancy was apparent.

The only transaction quoted in Banking Securities was that in Bank of Ireland Stock, which fell back one-quarter per cent., but closed steadily. The nominal quotation in Nationals were £61½ to £62. Royals were inquired for at yesterday's price, and Hibernians remained as previously reported.

In Steam—Atlantics experienced a further decline, the market closing with sellers at the price quoted, and buyers at £5. City of Dublin issue of 1833 were dealt in at an improvement on last price of one-half per share, and Dublin and Liverpool Building Shares realised last rate, and closed steadily. Nominal prices in British and Irish were £45 to £46, and in City of Dublin £100 shares, £104½ to £105. £10½ was again ineffectually offered for Dundalks (Limited). The dividend declared on the shares of the last-named security (at the meeting on Tuesday last) is at the rate of 5s per quarter, being an increase of 2s 6d per share over the previous dividend.

In Mines—Connorrees produced yesterday's rate, and closed strongly; and General Mines passed hands at £4¼, at which there remained buyers. Nominal prices were as follows:—Mining Company of Ireland, £13½ to £13¾; and Wicklow Coppers, £69½ to £69 18s. 9d.

In Miscellaneous—Alliance and Consumers' Gas realised last prices, at which more shares would have been taken, sellers holding out for a further advance of one-quarter. Grand Canal Stock was steady at the quotation.

In Railways—Cork and Passage produced yesterday's rate, but closed with sellers. A further advance of one-quarter per cent. was established in Great Southern and Western Stock, and Midland Great Western £25 shares passed hands at last price Cork and Bandons were nominally £14½ to £14¾, and Dublin and Belfast Junctions £42½ to £43. There were offers to buy Waterford and Limericks at yesterday's price.

In Preference Shares—Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A) were quoted at a fractional decline; and Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock made a further advance of one-quarter per cent., which was well maintained. Nominal quotations in Cork and Bandon 6 per cents. were £4½ to 4¾. There were buyers of Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents., and sellers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents.

In the official Traffic Table, published this day, the only remarkable exceptions to the generally favourable tendency apparent in the majority of instances are, in the Dublin and Kingstown, Limerick and Foynes, Midland Great Western, and Waterford and Kilkenny lines, in which, however, the decreases are not of a serious nature.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Oct. 4.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾ ⅞
Ditto account, 12th October	92¾ ⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock (shut)	
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92½ ⅝
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	240½
Royal	27
STEAM.	
Dublin and Glasgow	50½
City of Dublin	104¼
Ditto issue of 1836	82¾
Atlantic (Limited)	5¼
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	7
Connorree (Limited)	26s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	69½
Mining Company of Ireland	4¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Grand Canal	38
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9¼
RAILWAYS	
Dublin and Drogheda	33¾
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage	10¾
Thirds	26¾
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford	5 5¼
Midland Great Western	51¾
Do. Half Shares	26¾
Great Southern and Western	113 ⅛
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	10½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99¾
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	12½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th October. Names to be furnished on or before the 13th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92⅛ ¼	92¼ ⅜	92⅜ ½	92⅞	92¾
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅝ ⅞	92¾ ⅞	92⅞
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92	92½	92½	92 ½½	92½	92⅝
Ditto for Account	92	92¼	92¼	92	92¾	92¼
Bank Stock						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—October 4.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅝ ¾
Account	93
New Threes	shut
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93¼
New Threes	shut
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅜
Account	93⅜ ½
New Threes	shut
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½ ⅝
Account	93⅝ ¾
New Threes	shut
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93½
Account	93¾ ⅞
New Threes	shut

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 3 prem.; Eastern Counties, 58½; Caledonians, 91½; Great Northern, 115½; Great Western, 74; Great Western of Canada, 13; Great Southern and Western 110½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118¾ ⅞; London and North Western, 100¾; Leeds Northern, 58; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47½; Midland Stock, 129¾; South Eastern, 83½ ¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 104⅛ ¼; York and North Midland, 88 8½ ¾; London and South Western, 92¾; Great Western, 74¾ ¼; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 121; Grand Trunks, 26½ ¾; North British, 61½; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols rather firmer at 93½ ½, buyers at three-sixteenths, and have remained so all morning. Shares opened firm, and improved in prices; the old stocks about ⅛ to ½ per cent. Dovers heavy, and Caledonians dull. Business limited. Canadas good, particularly Westerns upon the increased traffic.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds opened with a firm appearance this morning, and have closed at another advance of one-eighth. The news of the Ministerial statement made on the assembling of the Sardinian Chambers, deprecating the idea of an attack on Venetia or Rome, having contributed to the upward tendency. The upward movement in British Railway Stocks continues, and a further general advance has taken place. The advices from the Continent show a rather firmer tendency in the quotations of exchange; still any moderate arrivals of gold would be purchased for exportation, especially to Spain.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Caledonians, 92½; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 57¾; Great Northern, 115¾ 16½; Great Western of Canada, 13½ 14; Great Southern and Western, 111 113; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 118½ ⅞; Leeds Northern 59½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 47¾ 8½; Midland, 130¾ 1; North British, 62½ ⅞; York, Newcastle and Berwick, 104½; York and North Midland, 89½ 90; Turkish, 73¾ 4½; New, 46½ ⅞. Consols advanced to 93⅜ ½, and were well maintained for some time, but towards the afternoon declined to 93⅜ to ¼, closing steady at this price. Shares opened strong, and prices in some instances improved considerably. Leeds, Midlands, Dovers, Oxford, and Northern, in demand, and closed steady, but not at the highest quotation. Canadian a shade firmer. Dutch Rhenish, 32½. Luxembourgs 6-15 to 7-16.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—The tendency of the stock market is still upward. Consols quoted one-sixteenth to one-eighth per cent. higher. British railway stocks exhibit a fresh advance.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 4.—Sugar—The only public sale to-day consists of 12,780 bags clayed Manilla, chiefly sold at 38s to 39s, being 6d dearer. Coffee—Plantation Ceylon sold rather cheaper. Tea quiet. Rice very firm. Saltpetre—Market quiet; 260 bags Bengal, 4½ to 3½, sold at 42s, without reserve. Tallow—Market steady, at 53s 6d to 55s 9d spot and all the year; 54s 6d January to March.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, OCT. 4.—Molasses quiet; rice in good demand; a cargo of 570 tons Necransie sold at 11s 6d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—This morning's market was well attended, and both English and foreign wheat must be quoted 1s to 2s per quarter dearer, but demand was not active. Millers and factors firm in requiring from 6d to 1s per sack more money for flour, but to effect sales to any extent the extreme rates of last week could not be exceeded. Oats and meal slow of sale, without material change in value. Indian corn rather dearer.

BIRMINGHAM CORN MARKET.—A fair supply of wheat, and old sold slowly at about previous currency, whilst new was 2s per quarter dearer; barley, 6d to 1s per quarter higher; beans, 1s higher; oats, no sales, at previous rates.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, OCT. 4.—Firsts, 110s; seconds, 108s; thirds, 98s; fourths, 95s; fifths, 84s; sixths, 64s. 2,700 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 4.—White wheat, 24s 0d to 28s 0d; red wheat, 26s to 32s; oats, 11s 6d to 15s 0d; barley 14s 6d to 16s 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English grain are very small; of foreign we have a fair supply of wheat and barley, and large of oats.

This morning's market was only thinly attended by buyers, and very little business was transacted in wheat. Prices are unaltered from Monday.

Spring corn remains steady at our late quotations.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	550	290	—	—	—	290 sks.
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	50	—	—	—
Foreign	7,390	1,770	23,510	—	—	200 brls. 2,650 sks.

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

[D]UBLIN OLD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The request was rather smaller than this day week, owing to the ... The demand to-day was dull, ... all qualities of beef sold from 2s ... this day week. The supply of ... slow demand, at 4d per lb. ... heifer and bullock beef, 5½s ... second-rate and coarse beasts, ... other mutton, 7d to 7½d per lb. do; veal, 7d per ...

... OCT. 4.—Firkin butter, ... third do, 94s; cool but- ...

... sixmasters, Smithfield.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Cape of Good Hope [D]	6 a m Oct. 5.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 5.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 5.
Australia (Boston) and Bermuda [Q]	7 a m Oct. 7.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 7.
Brazil, Monte-Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Oct. 8.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 9.
India, (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 10.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 11.
India (Bombay), [S]	6 p m Oct. 11.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 12.
America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Oct. 14.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 16.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 18.
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 18.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 19.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Oct. 19.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, Mauritius, &c., [S]	6 p m Oct. 19.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Oct. 21.
America (New York), and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Oct. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	6 p m Oct. 23.
Constantinople	6 a m Oct. 25.
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Oct. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	6 a m Oct. 26.
Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
India (Bombay) [S]	6 p m Oct. 26.
America (New York) Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Oct. 28.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Oct. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, OCT. 5.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL.—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Hamlet" and "The Illustrious Stranger."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 3 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 29, amounted to 62,475, making a daily average of 10,379 copies.

As will be seen by our guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now exceeds TEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with a few exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following will, in future, be the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines........................ 1s 0d

Every additional line.................... 0s 3d

WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN,

First three lines........................ 1s 0d

Every additional line.................... 0s 2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, And 66, DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Nassau-street, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL.

No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, August 31st, 1860.

I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Sackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.

Exd. J. H. Bowin. CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE in directing the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London. The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in riding and in walking through grass and other crops, and uniting in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.

Plates, explanatory of the design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments, 12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET. BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

A CARD.

MRS. SIDFORD, 17, NASSAU-STREET, DUBLIN, Paris Millinery and Court Dressrooms, Respectfully announces the arrival of NEW PATTERNS IN CRINOLINE AND FANCY STRAW BONNETS, NEW PATTERNS IN PARIS CLOAKS, DROGUETS, REPS, &c., &c.

WE are conversant with the latest and most approved methods of Cutting.

We are careful in our Measurements.

We pay particular attention to the directions of Gentlemen Ordering.

We give "honest value for ready money."

We keep a carefully selected Stock of Goods, and

We avoid the absurd system of newspaper puffing, so much in vogue, which invariably leads to disappointment and annoyance to those who are deceived by it.

KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers at 16s., Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5.

LIKE a sportsman who had forgotten his flies, and discovered his loss on reaching the "run" which never failed, or a follower of Sir Walter Raleigh, who found, amidst the mountains, that his cigar case was missing, such has been the condition of newspaper readers for two whole days. We have become so accustomed to receive intelligence of events the moment they have occurred, that we look upon the failure of the telegraph as a positive wrong. Like the merchant in the Arabian story, we believe we have a vested right to the earliest information. We have become used to it, and as luxuries become necessaries, we murmur at a deprivation. What fancies may have arisen during the brief cessation of telegrams! The Irish Brigade might have risen against their captors and sacked Turin. The French might have been crushed between Sardinians and Garibaldians. Francis the Second might have re-occupied Naples, and the Pope have escaped his custodians. No one knew the price of consols or American stock. Wool was inactive, cotton dull, and ores particularly heavy. No one had any "new thing" to talk of, except the severity of the weather—this time with some cause. Newspapers, journalists, politicians, and even men who knew everything and everybody, were uncommonly unentertaining, because a gale of wind had broken a few yards of wire somewhere between London and Holyhead.

Yet now that the telegraphic line has been re-established, we know that things have gone on very quietly, and even the Italian complication is rapidly approaching a settlement. The address of Cavour's Cabinet to the Sardinian Parliament simply defers the question of Venetia for a while. To attack Venetia now, says the Sardinian Minister, would provoke a coalition. The liberation of the rest of Italy must aid Venetia. That is the right view of the case. Freedom cannot exist on one side of the Mincio and tyranny on the other. Austria is bleeding at every pore, and cannot maintain an army capable of contending against United Italy for an indefinite time. There is a Hungarian question and a Croatian question to settle, as well as a Venetian question. In all these the issue must be Constitutional Government or war. The latter, when we consider the all but bankrupt condition of Austria, is next to impossible. Even if successful, it would lead but to the Italian Question over again, and both Kings and people are tired of that. If Austria wishes to retain Venetia, she will give her a Constitution, at least, as liberal as that of Piedmont. "Italy, from the Alps to the "Adriatic," is a geographical designation, but liberty is a tangible advantage. What if Austria, in her turn, becomes a Propagandist, and attracts emigrants from Piedmont by the more liberal character of her institutions.

There is another spot tabooed in Italy—it is the narrow dominion of the Papacy. Cavour, having settled the Roman question by arms in the Marches, declares that it becomes a "moral one" in Rome. A little line of tricolors marks out the meaning of the Pope's domain, and the Sardinian troops have defiled round it on towards Gaeta. It would be "monstrous "ingratitude" if Sardinia should enter upon a collision with France in the Patrimony of St. Peter. The world need fear nothing of the kind. France and Sardinia, as yet, understand each other well.

A few words of courtesy are given to Garibaldi. "His voice, so dear to the people," has hinted distrust, and Count Cavour has appealed to the Piedmontese Parliament fearlessly to refute the idea entertained by Garibaldi. There is now no doubt of the decision of the Parliament. While expressing confidence in Cavour, they speak also favourably of Garibaldi. There must be no "dualism" in Italy. Concessions may be made readily on both sides, under the mediation and presence of Victor Emmanuel, and thus a great danger, not only to Italy but to Europe, may be averted.

The world will ask, what is the price to be paid for the "unification" of Italy? A glance at the map will show that it has been given already. In the Patrimony of St. Peter are 25,000 French soldiers, the vanguard of as many more as circumstances may require. Rome, and the district extending from it to the port of Civita Vecchia, belongs to France. She is there in force, and who will put her out of it? The continuity of Italy is broken. There is a camp formed capable of expansion, if Victor Emmanuel will not follow the wake of France. There is a nucleus for future attempts, and a fortress as well as a Vatican. There may be a King of Rome yet under a Bonaparte Pope. That is one of the traditions of the First Empire. The smallness of his domain may not excite hostility. Thirty years hence, posterity may trace the consequences of a French protectorate, not of the "Pope," but of "Rome." The destruction is marked out by the French journals, and is worthy of observation.

SOME remarks were made yesterday by Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, at the Head-office, respecting the condition of the Police Law of this city. His remarks were intended primarily, we presume, to be a comment on some observations of the Recorder on the preceding day. A person professing to be a clergyman was indicted, during the last session, for obtaining money under false pretences. At the close of the session the prisoner, through his counsel declared his readiness for trial; the Crown, however refused to proceed with the case, in the absence of a material witness. The court, when the prisoner had not procured bail prior to its adjournment, made an order that if the prisoner could, before the next sitting of the court, procure satisfactory bail, he should be liberated. Afterwards, when it appeared that the case would not be proceeded with, the Crown Solicitor consented to accept the prisoner's own bail. It would naturally be supposed that no difficulty remained, and that the man would at once be liberated. At the commencement of the present session, however, the Recorder found that he was still a prisoner. He had been detained "because the police magistrate refused to take "the bail." From Mr. Porter's observations it would appear, not that the magistrates refused "to "take the bail," but "to proceed to the jail "in order to take it. If this be so, then the matter becomes a simple matter of form, and might be obviated by giving the judge who admitted a prisoner to bail a discretionary power to order his being brought before a magistrate for the purpose. There is, however, a question of jurisdiction involved which should be settled. It is a most unconstitutional proceeding to detain a man in prison either on a matter of form or a trifling question of jurisdiction. It could not be expected that the two magistrates who now try all police cases should be required to visit the jail for the purpose of admitting prisoners to bail. This would entail a loss of time to the public, and considerable inconvenience to suitors. Mr. Barry has undertaken to have the law revised and settled upon the point, and we suppose there will be no further occasion to refer to the matter.

But how few know the Police Laws by which the city of Dublin is regulated? Our police regulations are scattered through various and sundry Acts of Parliament, orders from Commissioners, and other species of documents. To ascertain the law, an aggrieved party knows not where to apply for information, unless the case is one of importance enough to require the presence of an attorney. The laws relating to servants and masters are unknown generally to employer and employed. The case is similar as respects landlord and tenant, and the laws themselves are often singularly dissimilar. For instance, a defaulting or destructive weekly tenant in the borough of Dublin, may be summarily ejected by serving a week's notice and a summons to the police court, while a few yards beyond the borough boundary the landlord must proceed by the tedious and costly process of ejectment at quarter sessions. We heartily agree with Mr. Porter that a thorough investigation on the part of the Government into the Police Code of Dublin and the matters respecting which magistrates are called on to interfere, would be a blessing to the citizens. If this little question respecting rival jurisdictions, conducted as it has been with courtesy and discretion, should lead to a codification of the Police Laws, and an authorised publication of the rules to which all citizens are subject, it would be a subject for congratulation that the dispute has occurred.

The *Times* on the Weather:—

Englishmen may be fairly pardoned this year for talking about the weather. It has, indeed, been a strange season, and yet not a bad one either, for all its bluster, menace, and gloom. The downfall of rain has actually exceeded that of any recent year except 1852; the frequency and the violence of storms have been extraordinary, and sunshine has been lamentably scarce. Nevertheless, the harvest, that great test of weather, speaks by no means ill for the season. It has been now nearly gathered, and, though certainly not so luxuriant as of late years, is almost, if not quite, and average yield. The quality of the corn, it is true, is not fine, and in some places, where it was carried too hastily or stacked too soon, its condition is indifferent, but, on the whole, the crop is not to be complained of. The burst of fine weather at the beginning of last month did wonders for us. Trim shining ricks raised their conical tops in the corner of every field, and acres after acres were cleared of their produce with astonishing rapidity. Then the rain returned again and progress was suspended, but the sky is now bright once more, and a few days will see the crops of the kingdom safely housed. At the beginning of August we should have been only too thankful to bargain for such an account as we can show at the beginning of October.

There are other points also which should be noticed in connection with this subject. "It is an ill wind," says the old proverb, "which blows nobody good," and some advantage has certainly followed on the loss of our summer. The health of the population has been remarkable, and the mortality of the metropolis unusually low. The Thames, speaking by comparison, has been pure and sweet, streets have been scoured and sewers "flushed" by Nature's own action; and the maladies contingent on autumnal heats have been as unknown as the heats themselves. It must be remembered, again, that for some years past we have had rather a deficiency of rain. Not long ago very serious complaints were made of the continued drought. Lakes and rivers were short of supplies, springs began to fail, and considerable inconvenience was actually experienced. The balance in these matters has now been re-adjusted. The earth has received an enormous quantity of water, but no more than it could dispose of, and we may now be easy on the subject of our springs and wells. There is a good time coming, too. In all quarters of the globe a little burst of returning summer is known to precede the dark and stormy days of winter. In America it introduces the phenomenon called "the fall," so picturesquely described by our special correspondent in Canada; in the Mediterranean it is called after St. Martin; in England after St. Luke. The little summer is still, we may hope, in store for us, and it may give a bright and cheerful termination to an inclement season.

We have pointed on a former occasion to the principal origin of the difference between the actual results of the season and those which everybody anticipated. The fact is, that the rains were unusually partial, and our meteorological report will now enable any reader to observe for himself the extent to which this condition still prevails. There is hardly any day so fine but that rain is returned from some district or other; hardly any day so wet but that in some districts the weather is beautifully fine. Occasionally, indeed, the statistics seem hardly credible. It is difficult to sit in the midst of a deluge, without a scrap of blue sky discernible, and believe that a few miles off all is sunshine and liveliness. This, however, is constantly the case, and it is remarkable that during the present season the ordinary distribution of rain and sunshine has been radically changed. Rainy districts have had fine weather, and localities usually dry have been swamped by showers. We cannot say, indeed, that it has been absolutely fine at Keswick or in Borrowdale, but Scotland and Ireland have, upon the whole, had better weather than England, and produced more abundant crops. Tourists in the Highlands have enjoyed the novelty of cloudless skies, and while partridges have been decimated by the incessant rains of the South, grouse have thriven in the indulgent climate of the North.

People are now, however, beginning to talk about the weather to some purpose. It is no longer a mere topic, instinctively produced for lack of better material, but a subject of philosophical discussion. We were convinced, indeed, that the statistics of our meteological report would soon set some minds to work upon the analysis of the returns, and speculation has already taken a prodigious sweep. If, it is said, we can survey from our outports or watch-towers—such as Copenhagen, Lisbon, or Galway—the signs of the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic, we shall seldom be without our three days' foreknowledge of the weather. The weather of this country is manufactured in those seas, and if we can but descry the process we shall be well aware of what is to come. It will be a curious result when people discuss, not the weather of to-day, but that of the day after to-morrow. We are even told that barometers may be manufactured like watches, and that a man may pull his weather glass out of his fob, and tell the weather as easily as he might tell the hour. If all this comes to pass, and if these are the consequences of our severe summer, we shall have little reason to regret the fillip given to our inquisitiveness by the season of 1860.

It is extremely satisfactory to observe with what alacrity the Anglo-Saxon mind rises to the level of any emergency, however extraordinary. No sooner was it feared that the harvest might be lost for want of sunshine than our columns teemed with suggestions for cutting and housing corn in despite of the weather. The sheaves could be dried by warm air, or by the blast of a winnowing fan; the ears might be cut from the straw to facilitate the process, and it seemed, in short, as if we were going to dispense with the natural agencies of the atmosphere. Happily, we were not put to such a trial. The rays of the sun—the best machinery in the world—dried our wheat for us, and we trust we may never be deprived of that aid at the crisis of our seasons. It would, however, conduce largely to our security in these respects if meteorology could enable us to forecast the weather. The knowledge of a fine week in prospect would save many precipitate operations in the harvest field, and preserve many a crop from the damage incidental to premature carrying. Some mischief was done this year by the natural haste of farmers to improve the earliest chance of cutting. They feared the first fine day might be the last, and hurried on their reaping before the corn was well dry.

Finally, we may observe from this occasion how strikingly things are compensated and balanced in the course of human affairs. By some system of counterpoise the harvest has been saved to us, notwithstanding the threats of the season, and the unparalleled weather which has been detrimental to some pursuits has been favourable to others. Fancy trades have suffered, but the coal trade has been active in the extreme, and the pitmen were never better employed. This, again, has increased the traffic on the railway so that though the loss of the summer might have been expected to act prejudicially on the receipts, the dividends were actually better than they have been for some time past. Altogether our retrospect at the close of the year needs by no means be an unpleasant one. Certainly the weather has been bad, and London, we suspect, has had about the worst of it, but things have come right in the end, and what with a fair harvest, good public health, uninterrupted peace, and general prosperity, we may look back even to the wet season of 1860 with thankfulness and content.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Wednesday Evening.

An interesting piece of redtapeism has just come to light, in connection with Lord John Russell and the Foreign Office. The King of Burmah has been most anxious to enter into friendly relations with this country. Though imbued with an enterprising spirit of commerce, he still retains the prejudices incident to Eastern Monarchs, and wishes to be treated as an independent sovereign. Accordingly, objecting to have anything to do with the Governor-General of India, a subject, he claims to be placed on the same footing with the King of Siam, who has an ambassador sent to him direct from the Queen. To avoid treating through the Governor-General, the King sends a letter by private hands to the Queen, asking friendship, and an extension of commercial relations between the two kingdoms. The letter arrives, and in due course finds its way to the Foreign Office. Redtapism thereupon revolts at such a departure from the traditions of our forefathers, and transmits the Eastern document to the India House. The venerable leaden-headed institution, with its wooden president, turn up their eyes with astonishment at the thought of such a message having reached this country in any other way than through the Governor-General. The letter is forwarded to Calcutta for *precis* purposes; thence, no doubt, it will, in the lapse of time, be sent in circumlocutive process to Rangoon, and, in about a year, find its way back to this country, just time enough to allow the Eastern Monarch an opportunity of recollecting that he once entertained such hopes. No doubt the entire matter will end in messages, and an envoy being sent by the beaten track from the Governor-General, and an insult thereby offered to one who desires to cultivate friendship with us. The reply of our Foreign Secretary to the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, declining to encourage the opening up of a tea trade with Western China by Esmok, which would thus render us independent of the Porte, is received with much dissatisfaction by business men here.

I feel reluctant to detail the gossip consequent on the Italian thaumatrope. It presents itself in so many phases that I can scarce report aught but inconsistencies. I may, however, remark that the complexion imparted to passing events differs according as you derive your inspiration from Florence and from Naples. I have seen private letters from both places. The writers from the former city do not believe in the disagreement between Cavour and Garibaldi, and look on it as a mere comedy got up to please the Emperor of the French. In Naples, on the contrary, the uppermost dread in thinking men's minds is, lest the internal dispute should lead to such serious disaster as, if persevered in, would place Garibaldi in a position that he should find it difficult to extricate himself from. The constant resignations of the Moderate party were increasing the anxiety. It was said Mazzini and his friends were persuading the Dictator that any friends of Cavour did not possess the confidence of the Neapolitans. On the other hand, some letters represented the resignation of the Sciajolas Administration had nothing to do with Mazzini, but were prompted solely by the decisive course they had resolved on with respect to the monastery question. The best-informed in Naples constantly urge that if Cavour vacillated for an instant, the Republican party would become masters of the situation, and say that though Garibaldi has adopted the principle of "Victor Emmanuel and Italy," those about him have not. If such differences of opinion on the course of proceeding exist so near head-quarters, it cannot be surprising that views widely vary at home; and I believe, from close observation, that many of the differences of opinion arise, as the correspondent writes, under the Cavourian and Mazzinian point of view. In the North of Italy the belief is, that Austria will cede Venetia for a round sum, and though Lord John Russell thinks the other way, the calling out of the National Guard is considered only for defence. Whether, however, we adopt the theory of Machiavelli, that the component parts of every revolution must consist of the hero, traitor, and buffoon, and watch Garibaldi, Cavour, and Dumas playing out these parts, or close our eyes to the differences, and look only to the final result, there is one thing agreed on, by friend and foe alike, that Lord John Russell's last move by way of foreign correspondence does not strengthen his position or that of his party. All here say he is now, with a bad grace, trying to retrace his steps, and fall into the track of the Earl of Malmesbury. His allusion to the interests which Great Britain possesses in the Adriatic refers to the fact that Great Britain holds the Ionian Islands by the same tenure by which Austria holds Venice—namely, the Congress of 1814-15. Amongst the excursionists to Vesuvius who will lend a hand to the campaign is the dashing son of Lord Shaftesbury. I regret to say that the accounts received go to show that the grievances suffered by the excursionists are not all imaginary.

Considerable anxiety has been felt in London for some days back, with respect to the health of the Earl of Derby. The opinion generally prevailed that the attack of gout was more dangerous than usual, and the recent accounts received, I regret to say, tend but to confirm the notion. However, the telegrams—you could hardly call them bulletins, as not official—regularly forwarded, gradually removed apprehensions. I believe the Volunteers of Lancashire intend to embrace the opportunity of the approaching marriage of Lady Emma Stanley to present her noble father with some lasting testimonial of their appreciation of his hospitable reception of them at Knowsley. It is said that her Majesty will be present at the Gloucester Review, for which great preparations are being made.

A plan has been submitted to Lord Stanley of Alderley for the establishment of post-office order-offices, in connection with the General Post-office, at the principal Continental capitals and large towns. Such an arrangement, if carried out properly, will be gratifying to the large number who leave Great Britain for their annual holidays, but is not likely to receive a cordial sympathy from the semi-official banking establishments which contrive to impose an unreasonable mulct on the ignorant Saxon.

Madame Ristori is to make her appearance in London in a new play, "La Madare des Arts," written by Leguive, the author of "Medea." The visit will be *en passant* for the United States. I mentioned to you the speedy publication of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar." The work will come out simultaneously in English and French, and appear in London and Paris on the same day. The historians Maury and Renau have been employed for the last two years in researches to establish, by Cæsar's own showing, the limits of ancient Gaul, and the natural boundaries of the different provinces under Roman domination in Central Europe.

In connection with the revived rumour that the Viceroyalty is about to be abolished in Ireland, a consolatory bit of gossip has got abroad, that her Majesty will pay an annual visit to the Sister Isle, and spend a month every summer in that country.

The arrangements for carrying out an accelerated communication between London and Dublin have been taken advantage of here, to introduce an innovation into the payments made at the Post-office. Henceforward, after the box is closed for newspapers and book packets, they can be posted during the ensuing half hour on the payment of a farthing for each packet, during the next fifteen minutes for another farthing, and the ensuing half hour for an additional halfpenny. This is the first instance in which a single payment of less than a penny has been recognised in Post-office arrangements, and the personal attendance of an official will be required to receive the smaller coins.

Invitations have been received from the Tir National Français to induce the volunteers of this country to try themselves in competition with the French riflemen. Some of my friends, just returned from Switzerland, describe the effects which the visit of the Swiss to Wimbledon has had in raising our prestige for crack shots amongst that nation of riflemen. Our visitors have taken every opportunity of sounding our praises far and wide. I may mention that the comparative leisure which the dulness of London life at present affords is eagerly embraced by the members of the several metropolitan corps to attend regularly at the butts, and that some good shooting is predicted when the time for the annual gathering arrives.

A trip is arranged for next Saturday to visit the coal mines of Yorkshire, and see the men at work. The trip is an annual one, which has been celebrated by articles in *Chambers Journal* and *All the Year Round* and is generally attended by literary and scientific amateurs. The tickets were in past years gratuitous, but a trifling charge will be made this time.

CAITHNESS FLAGGING.

Adverting to the letter from the Earl of Caithness in our publication of Tuesday, we beg to say that his lordship's agent has called upon us to say that the "Corporation" has accepted tenders for the supply of this stone. The fact, however, has not had time to reach his lordship, the extreme north not yet boasting of either railway or telegraph.

We may, however, congratulate the ratepayers on this creditable appreciation, by the Corporation and its officers, of an article combining excellence with cheapness.

We may also thank them for thus, at the eleventh hour (in return, we suppose for our efforts in that direction, in their own regard), coming forward to "mend our ways." We trust they will begin with our most abandoned ones, such as Talbot-street.

Fashionable Intelligence.

COBURG, OCT. 1.

Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Princess Alice, the Duke and Duchess of Coburg-Gotha, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, attended Divine service at the Church of St. Moritz, yesterday.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Royal and Ducal households were in attendance. Lord John Russell was also present. The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Meyer.

Captain John Esmonde, M.P., has left Johnstown Castle, for the metropolis.

Dr. Bigger has returned to his residence, 8, Harcourt-street, from a tour in Scotland.

Charles Eccles, Esq., has arrived at Ecclesville, from Tullaghan Lodge.

John Francis Waller, Esq., LL.D., has returned from the Social Science Congress at Glasgow.

Dr. Williams (Inspector-General of Hospitals), Mrs. Williams, and family, have left the Anglesea Arms Hotel, Kingstown, for their residence, 51, Lower Mount-street.

Mr. and Mrs. Radcliff, family, and suite, have arrived at their residence in Merrion-square, from the county of Limerick.

The Earl and Countess of Bective have left Bray, county Wicklow, to join Mr. Thompson at Underly Hall, Kirkby, Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

Mr. and Mrs. M'Dermott have returned to their residence, Mountjoy-square, after a short tour in France and North Wales.

Mr. William Perry, D.L., J.P., family, and suite, have returned to Woodroofe, Clonmel, from Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.

Mr. Serjeant Howley, family, and suite, have returned to his residence in Fitzwilliam-street, after a tour on the Continent.

The Church.

It has been resolved by a number of attached admirers of the late Very Rev. Dean Gough to construct a handsome Memorial Window, in honour of him, in Londonderry Cathedral, which was long adorned by his ministrations.

Thanks.

From the Committee of "the Orphan Refuge"—Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin—To B. L. T. N., per Rev T. O'Mahony, for £50, being the sum promised, on condition that five similar sums should be collected within a specified time; also for the following additional contributions to the special appeal:—The Lord Bishop of Meath, £5; Miss Sanders' collection, £10, as follows, viz:—Miss Robinson, 2s. 6d.; A. Arthur, Esq., 2s; E. Atkinson, Esq., jun., £1; Jonathan Pim, Esq., £1; W. H. Pim, Esq., £1; Thomas Pim, Esq., £1; M. Goodbody, Esq., £1; Rev. George Shaw, 5s; Miss Kelly, 2s 6d; Doctor M'Ilroy, R.N., 5s; Mrs. Lauder, 10s; A Friend, 2s 6d; James Garrett, Esq., 10s; Mrs. Garner, £1; H. Garrett, Esq., 10s; S. G., 1s; per Miss Kelly, 2s 6d; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Garrett, 10s; work sold, 7s; Miss Lauder, 10s.

The Trustees of Kilbride Church, Bray, for the following further donations towards the liquidation of the debt:—Viscount Powerscourt, £10; H Sandys, Esq, £1; Rev Dr Lloyd, £5 (second donation); Thomas Lefroy, Esq, Q C, £5; Rev J C Erck, £5; Rev Edward Gabbett, 10s.

The Army.

Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, 1st October, 1860.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant-General Gascoigne having, on this day, relinquished the command of the Dublin Division, on promotion, the General Commanding the Forces in Ireland feels himself called upon thus publicly to record his sense of the admirable manner in which the Lieutenant-General has fulfilled the important duties with which he has been entrusted during three years and a-half.

The proper control of the maintenance of discipline in a force averaging seventeen thousand men has, necessarily, required a constant attention and sacrifice of leisure on the part of the officer commanding it, a sacrifice and devotion which are not always sufficiently appreciated.

Lieutenant-General Gascoigne has not only ruled wisely and well, but with such tact and kindness that Sir George Brown feels convinced that all those who have served in Dublin Division will feel with him that they are losing a valued friend, as well as a just and judicious commander.

(By order of the General Commanding in Ireland)

(Signed)

J. S. BROWNRIGG, Deputy Adjutant-General.

THE GARRISON OF DUBLIN.

On the now proceeding formation of the garrison for the winter, it may be remarked that since the departure, several weeks ago, of the Militia regiments, the infantry force stationed in Dublin has consisted of but two corps—the Guards and 76th—a fact wholly unprecedented in the military annals of this country. The weakest garrison ever known previously to have occupied Dublin was formed of three infantry regiments and a depot, with (as now) two cavalry—they were the 8th, 37th, 69th, and depot of the 90th, with the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards. The period was the winter of 1842-3. In the summer of the latter year, the 36th were quartered, as they now are, at Richmond Barracks; and had for their comrade regiment there, as they now also have, a battalion (the 1st), of the 60th Rifles.

On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock a grand divisional field day of the whole of the troops stationed at the North and South Camps, and at the permanent barracks, took place at Aldershott. The Royal Artillery consisted of the Horse Brigade, commanded by Col. Phillpotts, and the batteries of Armstrong guns commanded by Capts. Elgee and Pigou. The Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Gen. Lord G. Paget, C.B., comprised the 5th Lancers, Col. Sullivan; 9th Lancers, Colonel Little; 18th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel Knox; and the Military Train Corps. The three Infantry Brigades, under the command respectively of Major-General Lawrence, C.B., Brigadier-General Brook Taylor, and Brigadier General Russell, comprised the 10th, 32nd, 41st, 49th, and 55th Regiments, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Sussex Militia. The whole force was under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir John L Pennefather, K.C.B.

The Navy.

The second division of the Channel fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral J E Erskine, arrived at Spithead yesterday morning, from the westward, under steam and fore and aft canvas. The ships comprise the Edgar, 91, screw (flag), Captain J E Katon; Trafalgar, 91, screw, Captain E G Fanshawe; Algiers, 91, screw, Captain George D O'Callaghan; Mersey, 40, screw, Captain H Caldwell, C.B., and the Diadem, 32, screw, Captain J H Cockburn.

The first of a class of steel-plated iron steam vessels, of gigantic proportions, which the Government has decided on having constructed for the British navy, is to be laid down at Chatham Dockyard as soon as the necessary preparations have been made at that establishment, and completed with all possible despatch. The vessel which is intended to be constructed will be rendered as nearly as possible shotproof, and this will be accomplished by covering her above her water line with massive steel armour plates. She will be of a size never yet witnessed in the English navy, the intention being to construct her 400 feet in length, or about double the length of any line-of-battle ships, and about two thirds the length of the Great Eastern. She is to be furnished with engines of corresponding power, which will drive her through the water at a high rate of speed, and her armament is to consist exclusively of Armstrong guns of the heaviest metal and longest range.

No new appointments are announced.

EMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES IN PRINTING-OFFICES.—Woman's sphere is certainly not the printing-office, nor do we believe her "mission" to be the setting up of type. Of late years, the number of businesses for which women are adapted has greatly extended. This is a matter for congratulation, because most work of a light nature is better than the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch" to which the fair sex, not many years since, appeared inevitably doomed; but there is a point beyond which the application of female labour cannot well go; the printing-office we hold to be beyond that point; and, therefore, we do not look forward with any degree of hope to the result of the employment of women in the business, either in a moral, social, or commercial point of view; though the pounds, shillings, and pence aspect of the question is the least important. Women are totally unfitted, physically and mentally, for the labour of the compositor—labour requiring the most unremitting mental application, as well as great physical endurance, and to suppose that females are capable of this is a great mistake. The system, too, has great moral disadvantages, from the association of the sexes in such a manner as would be required by the business. Commercially, the employment of women in the printing business has, so far, been a failure, because men are required to do the more laborious part of the work, and to do over again the greater portion of that for which women's nimble fingers are supposed to be particularly adapted. The "proofs" of female compositors sufficiently prove how ill adapted they are for the work. Whoever saw a lady's letter "pointed" correctly, and how very rarely are a dozen consecutive words spelled correctly by the fair sex?—*City Press.*

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Four o'clock, a.m.

MILITARY POSITION OF THE KING OF NAPLES—GARIBALDI'S TACTICS.

The *Journal des Debats* says the Royal force consists of about 25,000 men, who appear determined to fight. King Francis and his brothers are constantly in the midst of the troops, encouraging them to a vigorous resistance, and promoting a belief that a friendly army is on the march to their assistance. The King's army is divided into three corps of observation, and in possession of the country between Cajazzo and Gaeta. The order for this concentration of the Royal army was probably given after the defeat of the Pontifical troops, and the march of Cialdini towards the Neapolitan frontiers. The Dictator has, for the moment, apparently abandoned the idea of bombarding Capua, and is preparing to resist any attack of the Royal forces. King Francis' army is shut in by the Piedmontese on the side of the Roman States, on the Neapolitan side by the Garibaldians, and on the side of the Abruzzi and the Adriatic by the squadron of Admiral Persano, and will be obliged either to surrender or try a *coup de main* upon Naples, which is by no means in a position to resist a serious attack.

ROME DEFENDED BY FRANCE AS THE POPE'S "RESIDENCE."

Le Nord says that General de Goyon's sole mission is to defend the Pope, and Rome, his residence. He has nothing to do with the States of the Church or the patrimony of St. Peter, and has only to occupy the strategical positions necessary for the defence of the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS.

The heavy portion of the Calcutta and China mails arrived at Southampton this morning. Letters for the provinces will be despatched by the night mail.

OUTWARD MAILS.

The Ottowa, with the London mails of the 27th August, and 3rd September, reached Aden on the 19th ultimo, with her main shaft broken. The Norma went on with her mails and passengers to Bombay. The Benares, with the Indian mails, &c., of the 12th and 18th August, reached Bombay on the 7th September. The Victis, from Marseilles on the 8th, reached Malta on the 30th, at eleven p.m., and left for Alexandria at two a.m. the next morning.

CONCLUSION OF THE ROAD MURDER INQUIRY.

TROWBRIDGE, THURSDAY.—Elizabeth Gough has been discharged, on finding two sureties of fifty pounds each, to appear when called on.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A funeral service for the soldiers of the Pope, slain at Ancona and Castel Fidardo, is to be celebrated by the Archbishop of Paris, at Notre Dame, this day.

The Archbishop of Naples, who was ordered out of the country by Garibaldi, has arrived at Paris.

LIMERICK RACES—OCT 4.

Field Race—Flapper, 1st; Katty Flanagan, 2nd.

Handicap Steeplechase—Miss Margaret, 1st; Bonnie Charlie, 2nd.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.—The Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, last evening, delivered the first of a series of lectures about being given in the parish church of St. Mary's. The rev. gentleman addressed a large congregation of persons from the pulpit, and was listened to throughout with all the attention which his interesting discourse so eminently deserved.

MOLYNEUX YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This association will hold its first meeting, after the summer recess, on this (Friday) evening, at 45, Molesworth-street, at 8 o'clock. Scripture reading—"The Baptism of Jesus," Matt. 3. Opening address by the President, the Rev. M. Neligan, A.M.

CAVALRY INSPECTION—ACCIDENT.—The cavalry regiments in garrison, comprising the 1st Royal Dragoons, the Scots Greys, and the 4th Light Dragoons, as well as the Royal Horse Artillery, were inspected yesterday, by Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, Commander of the Forces, and Major-General Parlby, at the "Fifteen Acres." The troops arrived on the ground shortly after ten o'clock, and the inspection commenced. A number of evolutions were effected in admirable order and with great precision. Several brilliant charges were made by the cavalry. In one of these charges, when the horses were going at a fearful pace, a soldier of the Scots Greys was thrown, and was so severely injured that he had to be carried off the field to hospital in an ambulance which was in attendance in case of accident. Several heavy rounds of firing took place, and the troops marched to their respective quarters at half-past twelve o'clock.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—We regret to state that, at about twelve o'clock yesterday, a gentleman holding a municipal appointment in this city attempted self-destruction by cutting his throat with a razor, at his residence. Not one moment was lost in sending for medical aid, and prompt measures were taken to stop the bleeding. We are glad to state that he is still alive, but from what we can learn there is very little hope entertained of his recovery.

MOUNTRATH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.—Doctor H. Smith, who for so many years discharged the duties of medical officer to the Mountrath Hospital and Dispensary, and also enjoyed an extensive private practice, has been elected by the guardians and committee of the Rathdowney Union to the dispensary and workhouse of that district. It will be learned with pleasure by Dr. Smith's many friends that he will continue to reside so near them; also that Dr. Harris (of Dublin), a gentleman who has distinguished himself by obtaining the highest degrees, not only professional, but also as a science scholar, in Trinity College, will succeed Dr. Smith, and has already taken a residence in Mountrath.—*From our own Correspondent.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—It becomes my painful duty to record a most distressing accident which has occurred in Clew Bay, by which three fine young men have been drowned. The names of the three are Mr. Richard Jones, a captain in the London Irish Volunteer Corps; Mr. Andrew Gallaher, his brother-in-law, of Castlebar; and Mr. William Pinkerton, merchant, of Westport. It seems that in returning from a pleasure trip in Mr. Pinkerton's sail boat, on Tuesday evening, they were capsized at a place called Pigeon Point, within a mile of the quay of Westport, where the boat was seen with some of the mast over the water. The last place at which they were seen alive was an island called Ennisligher, five miles out in the bay, where they were cautioned not to venture home, as a terrific gale had sprung up. Every search has been made, but the missing bodies have not yet been found. I need not add that everyone sympathises with the bereaved relatives, as the deceased were universally esteemed, and are now deservedly regretted. These complete the number of six persons who have lost their lives at that part of the sea this year. Well may it be said, that in the midst of life we are in death.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARY IN GALWAY.—The Right Honourable Edward Cardwell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and lady, arrived in Galway on Wednesday. They stopped at the Railway Hotel, and during the day were waited on by several of the *elite* of the town. About two o'clock the Right Honourable gentleman drove to the Queen's College, and was conducted through its various departments—the museums and library. He expressed himself highly pleased at the general arrangements of the College. Mr. Cardwell and lady left Galway on Thursday for Lenane.—*Galway Vindicator.*

THE WEATHER—SEVERE STORM.—For some time back we have had a continuance of fine dry weather, which has proved very favourable for harvest operations. Within the last two or three days, however, a change has taken place, and the weather again threatens to relapse into its former variable and inclement state. Sunday and the following day were fine, but the evening of the latter day closed in with a succession of showers, which continued to fall at intervals during the night. On Tuesday, the weather was again fine up to about nine o'clock in the evening, when the sky became obscured by heavy clouds which floated wildly across the moonlit vault, threatening to pour down their deluging contents; but, by this time, a smart breeze had sprung up, and we were only visited by a light shower, which lasted but for a short time. About eleven o'clock, the wind had increased to a gale from the South-West, and continued to blow in fitful but heavy squalls from this quarter for some time. It gradually veered round until it reached N.N.W., from which point, between the hours of twelve at night and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, it blew a perfect hurricane. Slates and chimney-cans were blown off the house-tops and scattered about the streets, and in the suburbs trees were stripped of their branches, and some totally uprooted by the violence of the storm. At the quay the greatest uneasiness for a while prevailed, owing to the large amount of shipping at present in the harbour, a large number of colliers, unable to secure a berth at Queen's-quay, being obliged to moor out in the river. A few of these, together with one or two which were moored at the entrance to Clarendon Dock, parted their hawsers, but were brought up without having themselves sustained any injury, or being the cause of damage to other craft. Captain White, the harbour-master, was most assiduous, and it is owing in a great measure to his exertions that a great amount of injury did not take place amongst the shipping. One vessel—the Princess Marie—from Fleetwood, for Belfast, with coals, while coming up the river, took the ground on a mud bank near the Twin Islands, where she still remains, although it is certain that she will receive little or no damage. All the cross-channel steamers were several hours beyond the usual time occupied upon their respective voyages, and on their arrival at our quays, each vessel presented the appearance of having encountered a very rough passage, their funnels being covered with spray, and their hulls washed as clean as if they were just coming out of dock after being newly painted. Happily no serious casualties occurred that we are aware of. The wind continued to blow fiercely from the North-West the greater part of yesterday, accompanied by slight showers of rain; but towards evening it became perfectly calm, and the moon shone brilliantly throughout the night. All the steamers left at their advertised hours on Wednesday evening. In the rural districts the corn has been blown about considerably; but, as the weather seems inclined to become again more settled, the damage done to grain by the wind will be very trifling.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

FISHING EXCURSION ON BOARD THE DAISY.—On Tuesday, a number of gentlemen availed themselves of the Cork Steamship Company's steamer Daisy for a couple of hours, trawling opposite Whiting Bay, a little to the north of Youghal harbour. Amongst the company were—Sir John Keane, Bart; the Hon. Moore Smith, Ballinatray; J. F. Maguire, M.P.; Captain Robertson, William Rae, London; Captain Hamilton, Captain Humble, Mr. Cuffe Wall, Mr. John, Dr. Garde, Henry Barry, Barry's Lodge; William A. Drinan, &c. The day was exceedingly fine and bright, a fact which rather interfered with the prospects of good fishing. Nevertheless, so vast is the abundance, that each of the three hauls made was a decided success, comprising fish of great varieties, but chiefly valuable soles and plaice. The trawling was effected under the superintendence of Mr. Harrington, the indefatigable manager appointed by the Steamship Company. A splendid *dejeuner*, served by Mr. Flynn, of the Crown Hotel, Youghal, afforded an agreeable variety to the occupation of trawling.—*Cork Examiner.*

SUICIDE AT BALLYBOUGH, NEAR COLLON, COUNTY LOUTH.—On Thursday, Mr. J. P. Neary, coroner for this district, held an inquest on the body of a young woman, named Mary Mullan, between twenty and thirty years old, maid servant to Mr. Duffy, of the above-mentioned village. From the evidence, it appeared the unfortunate girl was left in charge of the house during the day, and, on the return of some of the residents, the door was found to be locked. After some time an entry was effected, when the body was discovered suspended by a rope round the neck from the rafters of the kitchen, quite dead. It appears she waited her opportunity, and when all were out of the house she bolted the door and committed the frightful act. Mr. Neary having summed up with a review of the evidence, a verdict of "Suicide, while labouring under the influence of temporary insanity," was returned by the jury.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE INHIBITION CASE.—Our readers will be interested to hear that an opinion of the utmost importance has been obtained on the question pending between the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor and the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Belfast. The facts of the case, and the various documents in it, were fully submitted to an ecclesiastical lawyer of the highest eminence, and who must command the respect of every impartial person, and the result has been to bear out in every particular the view we have taken of this case from the first. The gentleman to whom we refer is Dr. Twiss, who stands foremost amongst the ecclesiastical lawyers in England, and we may state in general terms that his opinion altogether confirms what we have throughout maintained—that a bishop has no legal power to issue an inhibition against any clergyman; but that every clergyman of the Church of England preaching in his diocese can be made amenable by him, before the appointed tribunal, for any abuse of his privilege of preaching. This, in general terms, is the substance of the opinion; and if the opinion of Dr. Twiss has anything of the value which has always been attached to it, the result of the pending suit can be no longer doubtful. We may mention that a highly influential committee, to form a defence fund on behalf of Dr. Miller and Mr. Potter, is being formed, and we hope in a few days to announce the names. In the meantime, J. Preston, Esq., has become treasurer of the defence fund, and we believe an account has been opened in connexion with it in the Belfast Bank. The question will, we trust, ere long be decided in favour of the liberty of the pulpit; and we hope that all who hold that liberty dear will contribute to the fund for its defence.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

SOIREE TO FIVE HUNDRED OF THE POOR OF BELFAST.—On Tuesday evening one of the most interesting meetings which had been held in Belfast for a length of time, came off in the Victoria Hall, at half-past seven o'clock. It had been previously arranged by some benevolent ladies that they would give a soiree to a number of the very lowest class in society, and the duty was entrusted to the Town Missionaries of issuing the tickets, and explaining to those receiving the same the object of the meeting. One principal condition connected with the invitation was that the parties should come in the same clothes or rags which they wore in their wretched homes in the lanes and alleys of the town. A number of philanthropic gentlemen were also asked to assist in carrying out the arrangements, and, accordingly, the Victoria Hall was fitted out with tables and all things necessary for supplying tea to some 500 individuals. At the appointed hour those who received tickets began to arrive, in all their ragged attire, some of them lame, others blind, women with infants, &c. They were received at the door by the ladies and gentlemen present, and were shown to seats at the different tables laid in the body of the hall, in the gallery, and even on the platform. In all, somewhat near 500 individuals were seated, and amply provided for with tea, cakes, and fruit. Several ministers and gentlemen were present to lend their aid, and about 40 of the most respectable ladies of Belfast attended the tables, and supplied the poor degraded members of society present with everything which could add to their creature comforts for the time being, while the gentlemen acted as stewards; and all—ladies and stewards—spoke words of kindness and sympathy to the poor whom they thus attended or waited upon. Grace having been said, the numerous guests did ample justice to the tea and eatables provided. The proceedings were interspersed with singing, accompanied by the organ. The chair was occupied by Charles Finlay, Esq., who, in a few very appropriate remarks, stated the object of the meeting—that of gathering, as they had effectually done, a number of the poor together for the purpose of providing them with an entertainment, and also that they might try and benefit them spiritually. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, on—"Ho! everyone that thirsteth, come ye to the waters," &c.; by the Rev. Mr. Seaver, on the motto—"All right;" by Mr. Robert Workman, divinity student, on—"Come unto me, all ye that labour," &c.; by the Rev. Mr. Johnston and Rev. Dr. Edgar, on general matters connected with their welfare, in time and through eternity. Fruit was then served round, after which the Rev. R. Knox ably and earnestly addressed them, and closed the proceedings with prayer. The greatest attention to the different addresses and the utmost solemnity of demeanour was manifested throughout the evening, and at about half-past ten o'clock the entire company separated, not a little delighted with the entertainment—the rich and wealthy that they had thus met their humble, and, in many instances, degraded, fellow-beings, and provided even in a temporary manner for their wants; and the poor at seeing so much fellow-feeling, sympathy, and love displayed towards them by those placed above them in the social scale. It is said this meeting was only the beginning of an effort to do good to the poorer classes thus assembled together, not one of whom enters a place of worship at any time, unless it be to look in and leave again.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

FORGERY OF A DIPLOMA.—At the Dumfries Circuit Court, on Friday last, David Gibb, medical student, of Glasgow, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, for having forged a diploma of competence from the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians, in order to obtain the appointment of assistant-surgeon to the Dumfries, Roxburg, and Selkirkshire Militia.

LORD DERBY.—Inheriting to the fullest extent the partiality of his father and grandfather for field sports, Lord Derby has for years been one of the strongest supporters of the turf, and has contributed materially to the maintenance of its honour and well-being. Originally he had the management of his father's stud placed in his hands, and found time from his political engagements to see that their trainers, Saunders and Pearce, did justice to them. When he began, however, on his own account, he joined John Scott's stable, and has since remained in it, through good and evil report, leaving entirely the conduct of his stud to the veteran who is at the head of it. And well has the confidence been bestowed; for although, to John's intense mortification, he has never been able to pull him through a Derby or a St. Leger twice, when his prospects for them looked the brightest, his horses, De Clare and Bolardo, breaking down, as has yet, by the excellence of his training, and the judicious manner he has engaged them, gained for him most of the distinguished prizes on the turf, and rendered his training bill a mere bagatelle. To instance the correctness of our statements we may enumerate, among other victories that are emblazoned on his escutcheon, the Oaks of 1851, with Iris; the Two Thousand Guineas of 1856, with Fazzoletto; the One Thousand with Canezou and Sagitta, in 1848 and 1860; the Cesarewitch, in 1849, with Legerdemain; the Goodwood Cup, in 1849 and 1850, with Canezou, who also carried off the Doncaster Cup in 1849. The Great Yorkshire Stakes he won three years out of four—viz., in 1833, 1834, and 1836—with Umbriel, Acrobat, and Fazzoletto; and but for the treachery of the lad who rode Acrobat in the Chester Cup, he should have been credited with that race also. The Derby has always been fatal to him; his favourites for it, and on whom he most relied, viz., Dervish and Toxopholite, being endowed with more speed than staying powers; but had not De Clare broke down on the Sunday previous to the race, his trainer always maintains he would have worried Wild Dayrell to death, and defeated him. Produce Stakes innumerable have fallen to his lot at Newmarket, Ascot, and York; and at Northampton his two-year-olds were wont to be very formidable. Such successes, obtained by his own blood, reflect quite as much credit on Lord Derby as a breeder as it does on John Scott as a trainer.—*Baily's Magazine.*

A CURIOUS DUEL.—A truly romantic duel was lately fought in the environs of the not very romantic capital of Prussia. A young lady, it is stated of good family, having accidentally come into possession of a challenge addressed to her lover, resolved upon withholding the letter and fighting herself. Incredible as it may appear, this intention she carried out. Dressed in manly habiliments she met the challenger in the Jungfern Haide, a forest in the neighbourhood of the capital, and her opponent having but once seen, and that imperfectly at night, the man who had offended him, unconsciously accepted the newcomer as his legitimate foe. Distances were measured, seconds placed, pistols fired, when the lady came off scathless, after wounding her antagonist in the shoulder. The name of the fighting fair is unknown; but a judicial inquiry having been set on foot concerning the crime of "intentional manslaughter," the details of the affair will probably soon gratify the curiosity of the public.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND HIS COUNCILLORS.—A few days ago M. Mauger had an audience of the Emperor, who listened very attentively to what he said, thanked him for the trouble he had taken, and expressed his admiration of his moral courage. His Majesty received the Reichsrath at 12 o'clock this morning in the so-called "Throne-room," and made a short speech to the following effect:—He thanked the Council for its great attention to business, and promised that the report should be taken into consideration. The resolutions of the Government would soon be taken, and the members of the Reichsrath would do well to endeavour to inspire their fellow-countrymen at home with confidence in the Imperial Government, so that they might give a proper reception to the popular institutions which were to be expected. The loyal nominees, after having loudly cheered the Emperor, made their bow and departed.—*Letter from Vienna.*

Correspondence.

CROSSES OF WOOD AND STONE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—My attention has just been drawn to an article in your number of yesterday, headed "Crosses of Wood and Stone," in which your correspondent says, "The first attempt to introduce such things (in our Protestant churches) was made some time ago at Sandymount Church, near Dublin. The congregation disapproved, got up, and walked off."

I beg leave to observe that there is not, and never was, any such thing in that church; and that, so far from its being deserted by the congregation "walking off," it is often filled to inconvenience, and most steadily attended by the inhabitants of the district.

Persons who make such statements should be aware that, besides the want of strict attention to truth in them—as in the present instance—they are an indirect charge against the bishop of the diocese, who has the power (which the officiating minister has not) to order the removal of anything objectionable. But, as the Archbishop of Dublin opened and licensed the church, besides preaching in it subsequently at different times, it is evident that he saw nothing in it which called for such an exercise of his authority.

Your correspondent professes to be zealous for the observance of the Second Commandment. Would that we were all more scrupulous in our observance of the Ninth!—I am, your obedient servant,

Wm. De Burgh, D.D.,
Incumbent of Sandymount Church.

[We regret to say that the above communication was inadvertently mislaid for some days.]

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—The Protestant public ought to be obliged to the Rev. Mr. Shore for bringing the case of young Duffy before them; and to you, for your admirable article in yesterday's paper, relative to the same. I would wish to make an observation concerning Mr. Arkin's motion, as regards the assistant Mr. Shore has. He states that the Rev. Mr. Faulkner was dismissed for having an assistant. This is not the case. Mr. Faulkner's assistant was paid by the guardians. Mr. Shore's assistant is not paid one penny by them. Mr. Faulkner was dismissed because he required the guardians to pay a chaplain to assist him. Mr. Shore asks them to do no such thing. Let the guardians remember this on next Wednesday. It is a pity that Mr. Arkins—I say it as a lover of fair play—should try to annoy Mr. Shore, who has for very many years performed his duties diligently, without giving offence to any person, Protestant or Roman Catholic. It is very creditable, as you observed, that the North Union has not been the scene of one dispute for so long. Surely, such a state of peace must be due, in some measure, to the Christian spirit of the chaplain.—I remain, sir, yours faithfully, Z.

October 5, 1860.

NEW POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—Will you kindly permit me, through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, to give publicity to an enormous inconvenience already felt by many professional gentlemen and traders in my locality, arising out of recent alterations in the postal department, and which preclude the use of receiving houses after 5-30 p.m., till 11 o'clock the following morning.

I feel confident the Post-office authorities will at once meet this outcry by placing a pillar-box in the neighbourhood of the Four Courts, now, I may say, one of our leading thoroughfares for all classes of the community.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

P. B., Ormond-quay (Upper).

RAILWAY DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—I have been thinking that if railway companies had their carriages regularly numbered it would save much confusion and valuable time. Passengers have often to leave the carriages in which they are travelling, and at night, especially, it is not easy to find the same again. Considerable inconvenience, and often loss, attend the mistake; whereas, if the carriages were plainly and conspicuously numbered outside, the difficulty of regaining the proper seat would be much lessened, if not altogether obviated; the mind of the traveller more at ease, and some other employment could engage the attention of the railway official whose time is too often occupied in searching out missing parcels.—I am, sir, &c., W. T.

October 1, 1860.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM COMPANY, UNDER A NEW BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Shannon-grove, Banagher,
Oct. 4th, 1860.

Sir,—Your able advocacy of the true interests of this Irish Company, and your exposure of the errors and mismanagement of its London Board of Directors, both lead me to believe you will give insertion in your able and widely-circulating journal to the enclosed letter, to which no reply has up to this been vouchsafed.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hubert B. Moore.

Shannon-grove, Banagher,
Sept. 21, 1860.

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Sir,—I have this day received notice as a shareholder in this company of a third and final call of £1 per share, which I am ready to pay up, as I have already done to the amount of £9 per share.

Before doing so, however, I would beg leave to inquire have the directors succeeded in obtaining payment of £9 a share from all parties to whom shares have been allocated? and if not, to suggest that they imperfectly fulfil their duty to those who have paid up all calls, by omitting to inflict the penalty of confiscation upon those who have only paid £6 or even £3!!! Some of the latter I have myself heard declare they would never pay more until the shares were at a premium.

Awaiting a reply to this query, and apprising you (if it be not satisfactory) of my intention to publish the letter and its answer—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Hubert B. Moore.

TRAMWAYS AND OMNIBUSSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Editor,—Not knowin how to rite myself i have borowed the pen of a frind what is a Policeman and a skolar to express my feelins on the subjec of Tramways. i always byes the Times and of cource on Saturday seen the letther from a gintleman named H which i'm thinkin is unkind to men in my business of carmen or as yourself wud call me a Jarvey shure enuff he wants us to believe tha t a drive on a Tramway is equal to a drive on a outside. Now i knows the differ for as the Tramways is like the amnibuses, which he says they are, shure enuff they must be mighty uncumfortable entireley, for all the Jarvies knows right well that the only reason they live at all is becase there so chape all-out. Ask any young lady which was crushed in a buss or any old gentleman which was bound only to convey 14 parsons whether theyd rather travell on an outside to themselves or be skweezed to nigh death between 19 people in a buss which on nights when there is a press do be in it although the buss as i have said must only carry 14 parsons. Ask him this and tell him the Tramways wud be the same and depind upon it therell be no sich thing in Old Dublin or anywhere else in Ireland.

The gintleman says the outside are filthy hackney cars and half-starved horses. This is a lie as all knows. There never was a finer body of beasts than them, which i can pruve by sayin that many av the horses which in the Crimea war was taken from under cover cars after sarvin ther masther for several years. Them as came back and warnt kilt are in service yit, and fine animals they are to. The gintleman says the Tramways will be cumfortable cariages and well ventilated and i'd like to know how he knows this unless he is going to start one for himself or knows somebody what is which he says he dosent. For mi part being a carman 13 years i dont like the buss and never did. If Tramways comes in and outsides goes out yel miss the how hard it'll be to go where ye want and av you miss the time it starts youl be longing to get the poor carmen what is dead back agin to drive ye at any minite to any place except over the say. i love the Times and so does every Jarvey for fightin agin the Tramway. Fight on still Mr. Editor, and we'll give ye a free drive and all the establishment whenever yez like.—i remains your vary humble sarvint

A Carman.

[The above is from a genuine carman.]

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

63, South Great George's-street, October 2nd, 1860.

Sir,—I was much pleased to read, in your report of the proceedings of the Social Science Association, at Glasgow, that the subject of co-operative societies occupied the attention of that respectable body. If such men as those who attended that meeting would not only recognise the usefulness of co-operation, but would take as much interest in the success of that movement as to assist with their advice in the framing of a constitution for the government and proper management of such societies, they would be in a fair way of doing more for the working classes of the United Kingdom than any Imperial enactment could possibly effect. The movement, as you are aware, is comparatively of recent date, and, like all infant undertakings, will require great care in its management, so as to avoid those evils which might be likely to arise within, and counteract such as might threaten it from without.

The chief benefit to be derived from such societies will be to the advantage of the working classes themselves. By the simple expenditure of their money at their own store, in the purchase of articles of daily consumption, these classes will be able to secure to themselves, not only a fair share of the profits derived from the sale of those articles, but also to provide an allowance in case of sickness, medical attendance, and a sum at death; thereby saving thousands from the workhouse, and lessening the amount of poor-rate. And while imparting a degree of self-respect to many who have hitherto had little or no respect for themselves—bringing comfort to many a family who has been sorely tried with pinching poverty—it will, at the same time, be a benefit to ratepayers, in relieving them, to some extent, of part of the burdens which they are at present compelled to bear.

But it would require too much space to mention all the benefits which may accrue from the general application of the principles of co-operation.

To those of your readers who have any sympathy with that cause, I have great pleasure in stating that a branch of the society, which aims at uniting the different existing societies as well as those yet to be formed, has been commenced in Dublin; and that already we have nearly fifty members enrolled, representing between sixty and seventy shares of £1 each. When we have a hundred members and their shares paid up, a store will be opened in this city, and thus the benefits alluded to above brought within the reach of the people of Dublin. An opportunity is given every Tuesday night, from 8 till 9 o'clock, to persons who may be desirous of joining the society to have their names enrolled at 46, Jervis-street, and at other times at 63, South Great George's-street. Although very little effort has been put forth, and considering the shortness of the time since we commenced, we have succeeded as well as could be expected, as we have raised over £29, and I have no doubt, if the thing were more generally known, we would in a very short time be able to secure the stipulated amount.—Respectfully yours,

W. R. Lemon.

THE TURKISH BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The question of the introduction of the Turkish bath into this country, and its usefulness as a preservative of health or curative agent, is one that is now much before the public; and, being amongst the number who have enjoyed its benefits, I consider it but a duty to defend its claims from the exaggerated statements put forth, from time to time, in the public prints, some by its friends, others by opponents who have evidently founded their opinions on little better than hearsay or prejudice. I shall not enter into controversy with the latter class, as those who understand the subject are persuaded that, like other great truths which have been at first rejected by the "wise and prudent," it will soon make its way, and that as information extends, and the numbers increase who choose to avail themselves of the delightful refreshment and invigoration of a properly-constructed and well-conducted Turkish bath, this opposition will soon find its level.

We have several accounts in print of "Visits to a Turkish Bath," some being the experience of travellers in the East, and others of those who have taken the bath here or in England. It would appear from these that the practice somewhat varies in different places. Some of the accounts convey by no means pleasant ideas of the great heat, and of the process of shampooing; but all agree in the important fact of the refreshment and invigoration which succeeds the process.

There are many who have no small curiosity to know in what this process really consists, and yet who have not courage (!) enough to try for themselves, and as it is only with the bath as it is administered here that we have just now to do, I think I may serve the cause by giving a "plain, unvarnished" account of my own experience, a few mornings since, at one of our local baths.

After a pleasant walk of half a mile, I reached the Baths, which are nicely situated just off the great thoroughfare.—I entered, and, having taken my ticket, was shown into a spacious and well-ventilated apartment, surrounded with dressing closets, neatly curtained off, and each containing a soft couch or Turkish lounger, for reclining on, when cooling after the bath. The usual requisites, such as mirror, combs, brushes, towels, &c., were also provided. Into one of those closets I was handed, being at the same time supplied by the attendant with a large soft sheet and a striped girdle or apron, which ties round the waist, reaching to the knees.—Having undressed, and donned this cool costume, and adjusted a pair of wooden clogs to my feet, I threw the sheet round my shoulders, and was conducted through an adjacent door into the first of the hot-air chambers. The sensation on entering was certainly new, and not the most agreeable, although very far, indeed, from the "stifling, suffocating, or choking" accounts I had read and heard of. It was only momentary, and arose from a kind of instinctive fear that I could not long breathe such a warm atmosphere with impunity. After the first two or three minutes this feeling entirely passed off; perhaps I was the more readily reassured by seeing two or three others in the same predicament as myself, who, it appeared, were "old hands," and who told me that in a few moments I should be enjoying it just as much as themselves, and they certainly appeared to be "quite at home."

I now stretched myself on one of the couches which surround the room, and had leisure to look about me. The apartment, which was lighted by coloured stars in the arched ceiling, appeared to be about 24 feet long, by 15 wide, and was divided in the centre by a partition, reaching nearly to the top. The ingenious contrivances for ventilation were pointed out me, by which a never-failing supply of fresh warm air is secured, without the possibility of contamination from admixture with the smoke or effluvia from the heating furnaces. By this time the newness of the first sensations had entirely passed away, and I began to feel "quite comfortable." The heat was somewhere about 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and felt neither dry nor parching, nor yet was it in the least vaporous or steamy, but had just that pleasant moisture that gave an idea of softness—in fact, "suggested" perspiration. Very soon my skin began to "give way." I was handed from time to time a glass of deliciously cool water, which appeared to be quite in request here, and was eagerly partaken of by the bathers. It appears this is quite necessary in order to compensate for the loss of moisture by perspiration whilst in the bath. After remaining here for some minutes longer, in a pleasantly dreamy state, and thinking it, without exception, the most thorough and perfect rest I had had for many a day, the attendant came, and having examined the state of my skin, pronounced me sufficiently "done" for the next stage of the process. I then proceeded to the inner compartment, which is considerably hotter than the other. Having reclined here for some 15 or 20 minutes, I found the perspiration oozing from every pore, but there was not the slightest tendency to headache or giddiness, which, I am informed, not unfrequently occurs in overheated baths. Then commenced the operation of "shampooing," which I was agreeably disappointed to find a much less severe affair "than travellers' tales" would indicate. I have always thought, when reading those neck-breaking, joint-twisting, &c., &c., accounts, that there must, at least, be much unnecessary force, if not violence, used in some of the Eastern baths, and found the practice here is not only vastly pleasanter, but, as I am informed by some who have experienced both modes, is quite as effectual for all the purposes of health or refreshment.

The shampooing was neither "pinching" nor "kneading," rather something between the two. The sensation produced by it was certainly not disagreeable, rather the contrary. The attendant next loosened up my hair, passing his hands lightly across the forehead, and down the sides of the head. This had a pleasantly cooling effect. I then partook of another glass of water, and the attendant left me for a few moments to rest myself, whilst he went to prepare the douching apparatus for my washing, which I found I had yet to undergo. These douches, or washing closets, are partitioned and curtained off the hot room, and are supplied with hot, cold, and tepid water pipes and basins, with a low seat for the bathers. Divesting myself of my scanty costume I sat down, and the attendant commenced by pouring over my head and shoulders small bowlsful of warm water. This I felt extremely agreeable after the heated air, and the profuse perspiration. He then lathered me plentifully with some peculiarly sweet kind of soap (glycerine, I think), and, telling me to close my eyes, poured over me a jet of tepid water, washing my whole person as completely as if I was immersed in a river. Thus all the impurities were thoroughly washed away, the water passing off immediately it had done its duty through a channel under the tiled floor. By some ingenious management of the apparatus, the tepid water gradually became cooler, but no cold was used except over the feet. I was then enveloped again in a dry, warm sheet, and led outwards to the tepid chamber again, where I was told to remain for a few minutes, and gently wipe off the streaming wet, but I found it of no use to attempt drying my skin, which was now in such a softened state that it would require some ten or fifteen minutes "seasoning" in the open air before resuming its natural condition. I was now ready to emerge once more into the outer atmosphere, on passing into which the shock was not unlike that which we feel on jumping into the sea for a swim on a hot summer's day. At first, I feared taking cold, and was proceeding to dress, when I was stopped by the intelligent proprietor of the baths, who pays close and constant attention to the comforts and requirements of his visitors, and appears thoroughly to understand the subject. He requested me to recline on the Turkish lounger until quite cool before dressing, and explained how and why we should not resume our dress before the body has come down to its natural temperature, and the pores recovered their usual condition. There was not the slightest danger of cold, and had I not complied with this request, I can now understand how I should have quite lost the sense of refreshment and invigoration which resulted. In less time than it has taken to tell it, the chilling sensation had entirely passed off, and the exposure to the pure refreshing atmosphere of this locality was exceedingly agreeable, the gradual cooling being attended with a gradually increasing consciousness of returning vigour and elasticity of frame and limbs. In perhaps ten or fifteen minutes I was ready to dress. Looking at my watch I found it was just one hour and twenty-five minutes since I had entered the baths. Now after several days have passed, the retrospect affords me just that feeling of pleasure which inclines me to repeat the process frequently, and whilst I would say that some of the stories of the wonderful lightness and "jumping-over-the-moon" sensation are rather highly coloured, yet I must acknowledge that I certainly felt a greater sense of thorough cleanliness than I had ever enjoyed before, and a glow of warmth and vigour pervading my frame which made my return walk doubly pleasant.

In conclusion, I may say that I wish the enterprising proprietor of these baths every success, which I have no doubt he will meet with, as the surrounding population become increasingly acquainted with the truly enjoyable and health-preserving boon he has offered for their acceptance.

Anti-Prejudice.

Sporting.

LIMERICK RACES—Thursday.

Small fields were again the order of the day, and the racing does not call for any particular remarks. New Broom carried off the Munster Handicap, proving herself a first-rate weight-carrier and sure fencer. The following is a return:—

Free handicap of 3 sovs each, 25 sovs added; mile and a half heats on the flat.

Mr D Meany's Katty Flanagan, by Kingfisher, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb (Mr Nerny)	1	2	1
Mr Usher's Fairy Saint, 8st 10lb (Archer)	2	3	dr
Mr Eagar's Fie, 8st 7lb (D Doyle)	3	1	dr
Mr Hencnen's St Clarence, 6st (D Wynne)			dis

Fie broke down after the second heat, and was drawn.

Munster Steeplechase of 80 sovs, added to a sweepstakes of 4 sovs each. 3 miles.

Mr Wallis' New Broom, by Damask, 12st 3lb (Noble)	1
Capt M'Creight's Clown, 11st 2lb (owner)	2
Mr Annesley's Lilia, 11st 12lb (M'Nerny)	3

Not placed—Glendalough, 10st 8lb (Hyland); Alto, late Good Friday, 11st 4lb (J Wynne).

Won by a length and a half.

Ladies' Purse, 20 sovs added to a sweepstakes of 2 sovs each. One and a half mile heats on the flat.

Capt Stackpoole's Barfleur, by Collingwood, 10st 12lb (Mr Thomas)	2	1	1
Capt M'Creight's Weatherwise, 9st 13lb	1	dis	
Mr Studdart's Miss Margaret, 9st 13lb (Capt Quin)	3	dr	
Mr White's Queen of Clubs, 9st 13lb (Capt Westropp)	4	dr	

Won cleverly.

Coursing.

NORTH UNION COURSING CLUB—Wednesday.

President—The Viscount Massereene and Ferrard.

Stewards—Lord Lurgan, Lord Bective, the Hon. John Skeffington, Lieut.-Colonel Conyngham, Captain Lindsay, Captain Stuart, J. G. Winder, M. Gage, and James Cramsie, Esqrs.

Judge—H. Walker, Esq. Slipper—Noblet.

THE PUPPY STAKES—1ST TIES.

Lord Lurgan's Lady Margaret beat Colonel Conyngham's Chimes.
Mr. Boyd's Lloyd beat Captain Beresford's Brag.
Mr. Watson's Mary beat Mr. Boyd's Susan.
Mr. Gardiner's Dairymaid beat Captain Stuart's Sirius.
Mr. Gardiner's Delilah beat Mr. Foley's Aileen Aroon.
Colonel Conyngham's Ceremony beat Mr. Watson's Rose.
Captain Beresford's Battle Axe beat Mr. Haughton's Rochester.
Mr. Haughton's Rebel beat Lord Lurgan's Master Long.
Captain Beresford's La Belle beat Mr. Foley's Kathleen Mavourneen.
Colonel Conyngham's Clothworker beat Mr. Gage's Glory.
Captain Stuart's Sirocco beat Mr. Gage's Garland (1.)
Mr. M'Killop's The Door beat Mr. Thomas' M'Crilly (1.)

2ND TIES.

Lloyd beat Lady Margaret.
Dairymaid beat Mary.
Ceremony beat Delilah.
Battle Axe beat Rebel.
La Belle beat Clothworker.

In consequence of the Sirocco and Door having each run an undecided course in the 1st ties, their 2nd tie was postponed.

THE MASSEREENE STAKES—1ST TIES.

Mr. Cramsie's Patience beat Colonel Conyngham's Cicatrix.
Mr. Watson's Fury beat Mr. Savage's Star of Ballart.
Mr. Savage's Sweeny Boy beat Captain Beresford's Miss Frantic.
Capt. Beresford's Kitty Cob beat Lord Lurgan's Master Mick.
Capt. Beresford's Bovally beat Mr. Young's Garibaldi.
Mr. Gardiner's Discord beat Col. Conyngham's Calmore.
Lord Lurgan's Master Bayley beat Mr. Sinclair's Solomon.
Mr. Gardiner's Dram Drinker beat Capt. Carleton's Paudheen Rhu.
Mr. Haughton's Rowley beat Capt. Carleton's Wink.
Mr. M'Killop's Duke—a bye.

2ND TIES.

Fury beat Patience.

Robbery and Attempted Suicide.—On Tuesday a private named Henry Haynes, servant of Captain Cartwright, of the detachment of the 15th Hussars stationed at Cahir, suddenly disappeared from the barracks, without leaving any clue to the motive of his departure or his destination. Shortly after his flight it was discovered that he had taken a quantity of clothes and two cheques for £5 each, the property of his master. Subsequent inquiries, conducted by the local police, traced the fugitive to Tralee, where he was arrested in a lodging-house on Wednesday morning. The guilty man made a desperate resistance, and sooner than surrender himself cut his throat with a razor. He was captured with great difficulty, and sent to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious state. Hopes are entertained that he will recover.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

Cricket.

SECOND ELEVEN MONKSTOWN v. SECOND ELEVEN KINGSTOWN SCHOOL.

This match came off on Friday, the 28th, on the grounds of the school. The Kingstown went first to the wicket, and were disposed of by Messrs. Traill and Grahame for 47, Messrs. B and W. Graves playing well for 10 and 8, respectively. The Monkstown then went in and scored 55, the principal contributors being Messrs. Grahame, Hatchell, and Traill. Subjoined is the score:—

KINGSTOWN.

Courtenay, b Traill	2
Irwin, c Smith, b Grahame	8
Despard, b Grahame	2
B Graves, b Traill	10
W Graves, c Hatchell, b Grahame	8
Tredennick, b Traill	0
Briscoe, c Hallowes, b Traill	0
Goddard, b Grahame	0
Murray, c Hatchell, b Grahame	4
Panton, b Traill	0
Hopkins, not out	0
B 5, w 8	13
Total	47

MONKSTOWN.

C Graham, c Irwin, b Goddard	14
Hatchell, c W. Graves, b Briscoe	13
R Traill, b Tredennick	7
F Smith, c Goddard, b Tredennick	4
R Mayne, b Goddard	0
C Mayne, not out	4
Kennedy, b Goddard	1
K Hallowes, b Tredennick	2
R Mayne, b Goddard	4
Brooke, run out	0
E Traill, b Tredennick	0
B 5, l b 1	6
Total	55

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held yesterday—

Sir Robert Shaw, Bart., in the chair.

There were present—Messrs. Ledwidge, Rogers, Place, Healey, Franklin, Connor, Gillespie, Kingsmill, Falkner, Brought, Draper, Fottrell, Dockrill, Lentaigne, Whelan.

State of the House.—Paupers remaining on the previous Saturday, 2,119; admitted during the week, 9; born, 2; discharged, 9; died, 3; remaining on the 29th September, 2,119; in hospital, 989.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Mr. Place referred to a letter from a lady in Grosvenor-square, London, requesting some information relative to a poor idiotic girl, named Isabella Reilly, who had been transferred from Liverpool to Dublin some months ago by the Poor Law authorities of the first-named place. It appeared that her father had held a very respectable position in Liverpool for 20 years, but upon his death, his daughter (the girl in question) was left utterly destitute, and was obliged to seek relief. She at that time stated that she was a native of Dublin, and, according to the rules of the Poor Law, was sent over to her birthplace. The poor girl died sometime afterwards in this union, to which she had been admitted. Mr. Place remarked upon the great hardship of this case, and the gross injustice of removing a poor idiot girl from the locality where she had lived for years, simply because she stated she was born elsewhere. He had seen her before her death, and she was then unable to give any coherent explanation as to her birthplace, or speak rationally on any other subject. The justification of the Liverpool authorities for their conduct in removing her at all was that she told them she was Irish.

Mr. Rogers, also spoke warmly on the hardship and gross injustice of such a proceeding, and several other guardians expressed themselves to the same effect.

The board, after transacting some ordinary routine business, adjourned.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY—YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY.

A meeting of the committee was held at 10, Kildare-street, on Monday evening last—

Mr. Morton in the chair.

The proceedings having been opened with prayer, and the minutes of the former meeting being read and passed, Mr. G. H. Smith (Hon. Sec.) stated that he had lately been travelling through the North of Ireland and Scotland, and during his journey had taken every opportunity of introducing the subject of the auxiliary to the notice of young men. In Londonderry, through the kind co-operation of the Rev. W. Battersby (Diocesan Sec.), he had had the pleasure of attending a special meeting of the members of the Church of England Literary Institute, which had been convened on very short notice. On that occasion he (Mr. S.) had given a brief outline of the origin, progress, and objects of the auxiliary movement, which seemed to enlist the sympathy of those present in its behalf, inasmuch as a large number of collecting cards were distributed before the proceedings terminated. He had also provisionally appointed Mr. Battersby general local secretary for the diocese of Derry and Raphoe. In Scotland many opportunities had not been afforded him for introducing the subject, but he had circulated copies of the address very extensively, and thought he had succeeded in securing the services of a very efficient young gentleman in Glasgow as local secretary there. A local secretary in London would be also among those to be appointed at that meeting. He had also to mention that, at a meeting held at the Sandford Young Men's Society, last month, a paper on the subject of the Church Education Society had been read by their friend, Mr. W. J. Rainsford, in which the chief characteristics of the National System were briefly placed in contrast with the Scriptural character of the instruction afforded in the schools of the Society. A statement of the progress of the auxiliary had also been read, by the secretaries at that meeting, and ordered to be inserted on the minutes. In the Young Men's Literary Association, Eustace-street, an address on the subject of Scriptural Education had been recently delivered by their friend, Mr. Campbell, which elicited the approval of those present, and gave rise to many interesting remarks relative to the recent discussions upon the Education Question. Mr. Smith then referred to communications which had been received from the Secretary of the Down, Connor, and Dromore Diocesan Society, relative to the proposed formation in Belfast of an auxiliary in aid of the Diocesan Society, exclusively a course which the committee of that auxiliary wished in the strongest manner to condemn, as tending to weaken the success of the present movement while conferring no real benefit upon the Diocesan Society. A similar proposition had been made for Tuam lately, by the Rev. Mr. Brandon, but the secretaries hoped that their letter of remonstrance, sent to both gentlemen some time since, would have the effect of enlisting their efforts on behalf of that auxiliary.

Mr. D. N. Moore then moved and the Rev. W. J. Rainsford, seconded the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—"That the following gentlemen be appointed local secretaries on behalf of this auxiliary in their respective districts—The Rev G W Dalton, Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot-street; the Rev W A Battersby, Diocese of Derry and Raphoe; the Rev W J Turpin, Tullamore; Rev J Carr, Carlow; Rev J G Rainsford, Dundalk; Rev G A Johnston, Belturbet; Edward F Burton, Esq, Portarlington; A M Bennett, Esq, Glasgow; Mr Richard Smith, jun, London; Mr E A Lester, Bray; Mr John Bryan, Donoughmore, Donard, and Stratford-on-Slaney; Mr William Drennan, St Mathias' Church, Dublin; and Mr David Baldwin, Athlone."

It was then resolved—"That the local secretaries be *ex-officio* members of the Auxiliary Committee."

After some general remarks, from which it appeared that the auxiliary has now 19 local secretaries, and upwards of 150 collectors, scattered throughout the country, the proceedings were concluded by prayer.

MEETING IN THE TOWN-HOUSE, TULLAMORE.

A meeting of a most interesting nature took place on Monday, at the Town-house, Tullamore. The subject was the "Great Awakening in the North of Ireland." At half-past seven the chair was taken by the Rev. E. Berry, Rector of Tullamore. Amongst those present were, the clergymen of the various Protestant denominations in the town, nearly the whole Protestant population of Tullamore, and parties from Clara and the adjacent towns. The spacious room was so crowded that it was with the utmost difficulty space could be found for those who arrived late. The service was commenced by the Rev. E. Berry, giving out a hymn. At its conclusion, he engaged in prayer, and besought the presence of the Holy Spirit.

The Rev. W. Turpin next prayed, after which a second hymn was sung, and at its conclusion.

The Rev. J. Locke read the 22nd chapter of Revelations.

The Rev. W. White, from Ballymena, then arose, and commenced his discourse by remarking that the great awakening in the North was a most interesting subject, inasmuch as it was the work of a merciful and gracious God. He told of the great anxiety exhibited amongst all classes to hear the word of God expounded. Farmers forsook their land, millers their mills, and, in fact, all worldly business was suspended, so anxious were all to hear the glorious news of a crucified and loving Saviour. The conduct of the people, he said, was most remarkable. Every one seemed to feel the presence of God. Persons of most profligate manners, and enemies of God and his ministers, were converted. Roman Catholics also embraced the true faith, and publicly thanked God for His unspeakable mercies. The learned gentleman ended his discourse by appealing to those present to continue in prayer and cease not until God would send down His Holy Spirit with power, and bring peace unto the heavily laden.

The Rev. J. White next addressed the assembly. He stated that fifteen months had elapsed since the Revival, and that he rejoiced in saying that but one in twenty of those who were brought to a knowledge of their sins had gone back to follow the desires of the flesh and the devil. The work, he continued, was not confined to any particular denomination. Though he had been ministering to those that were stricken in various places, yet he could not say what sect of Protestants was favoured most. He next expressed his sorrow that there had been such extravagances—many attended with frightful contortions of the body. In some cases after the violent fits the persons so affected fell into a trance, which lasted a considerable time. He (Mr. White) ended by returning thanks to the chairman for the opportunity afforded of addressing such a large meeting.

The Rev. E. Berry then thanked the two gentlemen, on behalf of all present, for the interesting accounts of the great Revival.

The proceedings were concluded by the pronouncing of a blessing about ten o'clock.

Primitive English Printing.—Printing presses were erected in the abbeys of Westminster and St. Alban's at the close of 1473. The first work printed in this country was called "The Game and Playe of Chesse," 1474; but the first book printed in the English language was a translation, by Caxton, of "The Recuyell of the Historyes of Troye," commenced at Bruges in 1468, and finished at Cologne in 1471; at the end of the book he says, "I have practised and learned at my great charge and dispense, to ordain the said book in print;" it was revised by the Duchess of Burgundy.

THE WAKEFIELD POISONING CASE.

Wakefield, Wednesday.—This morning the prisoners charged with the murder of Miss Adamson, by the administration of small doses of arsenic, were brought before the county magistrates at the Court-house, Wakefield. The magistrates present were Mr. E. Tew (in the chair), Mr. W. Tew, Mr. Barff, and Mr. Foljambe.

The court was crowded during the day, the greatest interest being manifested in the proceedings.

Mr. Shaw, barrister, of Wakefield, instructed by Mr. Fernandez, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Wheelhouse, barrister, instructed by Mr. Stringer, appeared for the defence.

On the three prisoners being placed at the bar, Mr. Shaw stated that there was no case against the two younger prisoners at present, and they were ordered to be discharged, on undertaking to appear when called upon.

Mr. Shaw then proceeded to open the case, stating that the analytical evidence proved most distinctly that Miss Adamson died from poison, and that all the circumstances of the case showed that the prisoner's conduct in reference to the deceased was full of suspicion, and that the motives under which she had acted were plain—namely, to obtain possession of Miss Adamson's property.

Mr. Waddington was then called, and stated that after the first exhumation of the body he had made a *post-mortem* examination of the deceased, and analysed the contents of the stomach and viscera, but found no poison. He was present on the second exhumation by order of the Secretary of State, and saw Dr. Nunneley take away a portion of the heart, duodenum, and other portions of the body for analysation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheelhouse—I have my degree of M.D. from the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh, and am a member of the College of Surgeons in London. When I analysed the viscera I used the liquid tests and Reinsch's tests. I did not use Marsh's test, because I was not sure of the purity of my zinc. There were suspicious appearances on the copper. I did not boil the copper in muriatic acid before using it to test the presence of poison, but rubbed it bright and made it perfectly clean. I met Mr. Nunneley at my own house some time in September, the day before the body was re-exhumed. That was on the 20th of September, and it was the second time the body had been taken up. The coffin was taken into the chapel of the cemetery, and the lid taken off. The body had been sewn up by a steel needle after the *post-mortem* examination. Mr. Nunneley took away from the body what he wanted for an analysis. I did not see him make the analysis, and I had no orders for interfering with any analysis that he might make. I did not reserve any portion of the viscera when Mr. Nunneley took away a portion of the region of the stomach. I had reserved a jar of a portion of the stomach which I had analysed; that jar was analysed by Mr. Nunneley, and I myself examined it. I saw no arsenic. We found traces on the metals.

By the Chairman—We found suspicious appearances on the metal. I stayed till nearly ten o'clock on Saturday night, and resumed it on Sunday. We found suspicious traces on the copper.

By Mr. Fernandez (Mr. Shaw having been called away to Halifax)—The traces on the copper might have been traces of arsenic or not.

By the Bench—Arsenic is frequently given as a medicine, and I believe is taken for the complexion. If a person had been taking arsenic for a long course of years as a cosmetic, and it were suddenly given up, the same effect would result as from an overdose. I do not know this from my own knowledge, but all the books say so.

By Mr. Wheelhouse—I believe it is a well-known fact that in the Basle, and all through the mountainous parts of Switzerland, arsenic is taken by the mountaineers to sustain their breath. Arsenic has the property of accumulating in the human body.

Mr. T. Hirst—I am a surgeon residing at Boyne-hill, Wakefield. I was called in to attend Miss Adamson by a note from Emma Stringer. I went there about seven or eight o'clock, and Emma Stringer told me that Miss Adamson had been vomiting and purging all day. I ordered remedies, and called again on the 10th, when I was told that the vomiting and purging had ceased. I prescribed chalk mixture with opium, subsequently I gave her calomel and sulphate of magnesia, and last of all calomel and opium. I never gave her arsenic in any of her medicines, nor any compound of arsenic. I saw her on Tuesday night, when she complained of great debility and tenderness of the bowels, but I did not anticipate that she would die within a few hours. I supposed that she was labouring under inflammation of the bowels. I heard of her death about half-past nine o'clock next morning, at the toll-bar. On the Wednesday afternoon I was sent for to the house, and in Emma Stringer's presence I filled up the certificate to the effect that Miss Adamson died of peritonitis. I was told by some one present that she died in Emma Stringer's arms. I understood that Miss Adamson had continued much the same up to her death; that she continued to get gradually weaker, and had no more vomiting or purging. I understood that Miss Adamson had not been purged on the 14th of August.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheelhouse—I knew Miss Adamson well, and attended her three months. She had a very florid complexion, and was of a very vivacious and conversational disposition. The peritoneum is a thin membrane, much thinner than goldbeater's skin, which covers the whole of the stomach and intestines, and I suppose that it was inflammation of the peritoneum. Arsenic would be far more likely to be found in the stomach, in the œsophagus, the pylorus, and the duodenum, than it would be in the peritoneum. I do not think that from its fragility a satisfactory analysis of the peritoneum could be made after a body had lain some time in the grave. Miss Adamson had no constriction of the throat, and no suffusion of the eyes. She did not complain to me of ecchymosis or burning thirst in the œsophagus, nor was there any falling off of the hair. She complained of cold, and wrapped herself in flannel. All the symptoms of the complaint of which she died were those of peritonitis. I am aware that it is generally said that ladies take arsenic as a cosmetic. Miss Adamson was rather eccentric in her habits. I know that she was a hydropathist, and used cold water to excess.

Mr. Hall, superintendent of police, proved that on the 20th of September, after the death of Miss Adamson, he apprehended the prisoner, with her two sisters, at their mother's house, in the village of Dirtcar. He produced a search warrant empowering to search the house for a document purporting to be a will of Miss Adamson's, and Emma said that her mother had burnt it. The mother said, "Yes; I burnt it, that there should be no more bother about it. I burnt it in Miss Adamson's house." Emma Stringer said, "Miss Adamson said I was to have the things, and that old Mrs. Bateson can prove." When I told the three sisters that I was come to take them up on a charge of being implicated in poisoning Miss Adamson, Emma said, "I never gave her anything but her food;" Matilda said, "I know nothing about it;" and Abigail, "I don't know what you are taking me for."

Mr. Wood, an old gentleman, residing at Miss Adamson's house, was called, and stated that he never authorised Emma Stringer to deal with the £50 note which came in a letter after Miss Adamson's death. He lived with the old lady, but his bread and butter was cut in the kitchen and sent up. Miss Adamson cut hers from the loaf. His tea was brought into the room in a basin or a teacup.

Father Baron was then called, and repeated, at great length, all the previous evidence he had given at the adjourned inquest. Mr. Wheelhouse objected in the strongest manner to any evidence being given of the document which had been shown to him, purporting to be a making over of Miss Adamson's property to Emma Stringer, as being illegal evidence, and requested to have his protest entered on the depositions. The magistrates, however, overruled the objection, and consented to receive secondary evidence of the contents of the document. The contents were accordingly given in evidence, and Father Baron added that Emma Stringer left a gold watch on the table, which, she said, Miss Adamson had sent for Father Young's sister.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wheelhouse—I did not require any documentary evidence about the watch. That watch is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Young's sister, and she would be heartily glad to get rid of it. I have never made wills for people, or given instructions which have formed the bases of wills. I have never suggested £800 being given to the Catholic priests in this town. I never asked for that £800 to be placed at my disposal. Miss Adamson had proposed to leave £800 to the Roman Catholic charity of Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, and after taking a legal opinion it was found that not only could she not leave it without any legacy duty, as she wished to do, but that she could not leave it at all, on account of the operation of the Statute of Mortmain. I swear that I never took a lawyer over to Miss Adamson's, with a view to obtain a transfer of £800 in favour of any Roman Catholic charity. I met a legal gentleman a few days before her death, and as he was going to Walton Hall he said he thought it would be a good opportunity for me to take a ride with him. I did so, and then called at Miss Adamson, when I told her that a legal gentleman was in the neighbourhood, and it would be a good opportunity for her to settle her affairs, but she declined. I have never visited the house since, either before or after the death of Miss Adamson. Father Young has been there since. I never asked Miss Adamson to hand over the £800 to me as trustee for any charity. My legal adviser said that it might be done that way, but I never made any suggestion of that kind to her. The lawyer suggested that it might be handed to a trustee to be handed back to her in case she recovered, with a letter of instructions.

Mr. T. Nunneley—On the 19th of September last I was present at the exhumation of the body of the late Miss Adamson. I assisted in opening the oak coffin. The body had apparently been in the grave some time, and was partially decomposed. The body had previously been opened, as far as the abdomen was concerned. The greater portion of the stomach had been removed, with a portion of the liver and the right kidney. There was no effusion or adhesion of any of the parts together. There was no sign of disease in the parts I saw. The intestines were empty, with the exception of about half an ounce of solid matter. The state of the peritoneal surface was quite healthy; the bladder was quite contracted. The intestines were very little changed. I took away some portions of the body. I removed nearly the whole of the viscera, with the chest and the brain. I subsequently made an analysis of the whole of the parts. I found the lining surface and the gullet and a portion of the stomach red and inflamed, and a portion of the membrane thickened and covered with mucus. On one portion was a white thick patch.

Mr. Nunneley was proceeding with the evidence when the reporter's parcel was despatched.

The Bishops of Poictiers, Nantes, and Angers, have issued pastoral letters protesting against the acts now taking place in Italy.

CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

(From the *Army and Navy Gazette.*)

Mr. Sidney Herbert's scheme for filling up the ranks of the cavalry subalterns by reducing the prices of commissions has now been some six or eight months in practical operation. Estimated by the results up to this time, its success has been of a moderate character, but as far as it goes it is satisfactory. The 65 vacancies among the cornets which existed in the early part of the year have now diminished to 33; and this in the face of a large number of retirements—larger, we are inclined to think, than the average. In 1859 we were only able to get about 50 young gentlemen to accept cavalry commissions, although fully 20 of them were given without purchase. This year, up to the present time, we have gazetted some 70, notwithstanding that, with very few exceptions, they were purchased. Of the 33 vacancies now existing, some have only been created within a short time; and it is not fair to attribute them all to unwillingness to select the cavalry; and if we were to put down the real vacancies at about 20, it would give a more correct idea of the progress made in filling them up since the reduced prices have come into operation.

Turning to the Household Cavalry, in which no change in the prices of commissions has been carried out, we find the 1st Life Guards at its full strength, the Blues with one vacancy; while in the 2nd Life Guards there is not a single cornet. That a Household regiment should be in such disfavour that no fit person can be induced to accept a commission in it is certainly very disgraceful, and it is high time that the cause should be inquired into, and, if possible, removed. That it cannot be altogether the examination is tolerably clear; for if it were, why should the 1st Life Guards and the Blues present such contrasts to the other corps, which is constituted in precisely the same way? It is, of course, entirely superfluous to say that the chief colonel, Lord Seaton, is a soldier under whom it should be a pride for any one to serve; but at Lord Seaton's time of life, when he has just retired from a command which was quite sufficient to engross his attention, it is perhaps too much to expect him to work a regiment into favour that apparently occupies a hopeless position in public estimation, unless some change occurs. But we must say that the time has now arrived when the Commander-in-Chief and Lord Seaton, who are both responsible to the public for the efficiency of the corps, should no longer delay seeking for a remedy, and applying it promptly and fearlessly. If extraordinary steps be necessary, let them be taken. If the regiment be badly commanded, let a fit cavalry officer be found who will devote himself to its regeneration, and take a pride in seeing it regain its old position under his hands. The page of the Army List which proclaims that the 2nd Life Guards cannot muster more than half its strength of subaltern officers is a disgrace which ought to be removed. The Duke of Cambridge looks for public support in carrying out reforms. He has never taken a bold step in this direction in which he has not been cordially supported; let him do so now, and he will find himself again sustained by public opinion.

(From the *Globe.*)

We are glad to find that among the many wholesome reforms for which the military profession is indebted to Mr. Secretary Herbert, that which he devised and carried out respecting the position of cavalry officers has, up to the present, been attended with a fair amount of success. Last year, it will be recollected, it was impossible to get young gentlemen to purchase cornetcies in sufficient numbers to fill the subaltern ranks in these regiments, and very soon after he undertook the administration of the War Department Mr. Herbert addressed himself to the difficulty. There were several reasons given to account for the paucity of candidates for a position generally considered so desirable by aspirants to the profession of arms, but the conclusion forced itself on Mr. Herbert that the expense, both conventional and regulated, was the chief deterring influence. Whether it was owing to the examination or not, wealthy men no longer appeared desirous of selecting a cavalry regiment for their sons, and, this being the case, Mr. Herbert argued that, as there was no difficulty in procuring officers for the infantry, in which the expense is by no means so great, we must lower the money tone of the cavalry, and attract to it men of the same means as those who go to the infantry. It is not easy for a Secretary of State at once to influence the lavish expenditure of young men, but it was thought that by reducing the necessary outlay required by the rules of the service, a class of officers would be introduced whose presence in a regiment would be likely to reduce the sumptuary and social extravagance which had hitherto prevailed. As a beginning two measures were decided on. By one the commissions in the cavalry were lowered to the standard of the infantry, and by the other officers in cavalry regiments were to be relieved of the expense of maintaining their chargers. As these horses are kept for the public service, like those of the private dragoon, it seemed reasonable that they should be paid for by the public. But the Treasury declined to consent to the transfer of the burden to the country, and this part of the scheme was left in abeyance. The more important change respecting commissions was, however, carried out. It has been now in operation some eight or nine months. The results so far are communicated by a military contemporary, which informs us that we are getting cornets in the proportion of two to one as compared with those who purchased commissions last year; and that the vacancies, which numbered 65 at the beginning of 1860, have now been reduced to about 30. We do not believe that Mr. Herbert expected that the measure would be followed at once by any brilliant results, inasmuch as it was a reform intended mainly to bring about in time other reforms necessary to the restoration of the efficiency of the cavalry; but, so far, a fair amount of success appears to have attended the step, and we may reasonably hope that after a little time the candidates will outnumber the vacancies available for them.

So much for Dragoon regiments of the line. But there is another branch of the cavalry in which no change was advocated, but which appears to require the application of some strong measure. Perhaps we should not say another branch of the service, because the necessity for a change of some kind is only palpably manifested in one particular corps. In the Household Cavalry, consisting of three regiments, we find two supplied with officers, while in the third—the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards—our contemporary informs us that at the present moment there is not a single cornet. At first sight the thing appears inexplicable. The corps occupies the same social position as the other regiments; like them it is entrusted with the honourable duty of guarding the Sovereign, and possesses equal attractions in the eyes of that class of young men who usually desire to serve in the Household troops. But vacancy after vacancy arises, and no one comes forward to fill it. If a foreign prince or officer of high rank were here reviewing the Life Guards, and should ask why this particular regiment of the Household Troops was so scantily officered—this gaily attired and caparisoned corps of cavalry of the Guards without subalterns—we should be at a loss for an answer. Our contemporary hints that the manner in which the regiment is commanded has something to do with it. If that be so, if the command be negligent or inefficient or unfitted for his place, let a competent lieutenant-colonel be procured. We leave the question of the cause to be inquired into and a remedy devised by those to whom the matter is one of more immediate concern. The fact is very unfortunate and not a little discreditable, and the public has a right to demand active attention to it on the part of the authorities; especially as not many years have passed since the 2nd Life Guards was the crack regiment of the Household Brigade. It is true that, in those days, the regiment had a lieutenant-colonel whose equal it would have been difficult to find.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

ITALY.

Turin, Oct. 3.

The following is a summary of the Ministerial report read by Count Cavour on the occasion of the opening of the Sardinian Chambers yesterday. After having recalled the happy results obtained by the Cabinet during the last few months the Ministerial report thus continued:—"Henceforth Italy, with the exception of Venetia, is free. As regards the latter province, we cannot make war upon Austria against the almost unanimous wish of the European Powers. Such an enterprise would create a formidable coalition against Italy. But in constituting a strong Italy we are serving the cause of Venetia. These reasons also impose upon us the duty of respecting Rome. The question of Rome cannot be decided by the sword alone. It meets with moral obstacles which moral force alone can vanquish." The Ministerial report, in speaking of the rumoured possibilities of a collision with France at Rome, says:—"An act of ingratitude so monstrous would brand our country with a deep disgrace such as centuries of suffering could not obliterate. Whatever populations may be freed from oppression their independence will be respected." The Ministerial report concludes as follows:—"Parliament has been convoked in order to pronounce whether the present Ministry still enjoys its confidence. This is so much the more necessary as a voice which is with reason dear to the people has manifested its distrust of us to the Crown and the country."

SARDINIA.

Turin, Wednesday Evening.—In to-day's sitting of the Chambers, a committee was appointed to examine the project of law presented by the Government. The members of the committee expressed full confidence in the policy of Count Cavour, but desired that all dualism with Garibaldi should cease. The friends of General Lamoriciere positively deny the fact of papers such as those mentioned being found on him.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says, that in a recent secret consistory at Rome, the Pope's withdrawal from the city was long and earnestly discussed. The Cardinal Secretary of State had also a conference with the French Minister on the same subject.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 4.—The Empress of Russia was yesterday happily delivered of a Prince at Sarskoeto. The Emperor will leave on the 12th, and arrive at Wilna on the 13th instant.

THE EAST.

Constantinople, Sept. 26.

Ali Pasha has formally denied having stated to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires that he had proofs of Sir Henry Bulwer having conspired against the Sultan, a story which he declared to be utterly absurd and untrue. The Grand Vizier has been suddenly recalled by the Sultan. He is expected to arrive in Constantinople on the 29th inst. Another minister has been sent to complete his mission. In Syria Fuad Pasha and the French general are to act in concert against the Druses. Prince Couza is expected to arrive at Constantinople on the 2nd proximo. The Persian Ambassador to London leaves to-morrow in the Banshee for Malta.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

Southampton, Thursday.—The steamer Ceylon has arrived with the above mails. She brings 134 passengers and a large cargo, including 2,246 bales of silk, value upwards of £300,000 sterling. It was officially announced from Tangiers that the Sultan had permitted the exportation of wool and grain for one year.

The Ripon left Gibraltar for the East on the 26th instant.

Gibraltar, Sept. 29.—Exchange on London, 50⅜ to 50½; on Paris 5-33.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Tuesday Evening.—The British Government, it is to be presumed, takes a different view of Italian politics now from what was triumphantly announced on the 12th of April, 1844, by Cardinal Lambruschini to his legate at Bologna, under the good Lord Aberdeen, whose Home Minister had just lent a hand in the betrayal of the brothers Bandiera to the great gratification of Rome as well as Naples. Tories rule not England now, nor Doctrinairies France, while public sympathy in both countries is entirely with Italy struggling out of her old slough of despond, and, like Milton's half-created lion,

pawing to get free
Her hinder parts.

Such is the conviction expressed by the Paris Liberal journals in reply to the exulting comments of the retrograde press here on Lord John Russell's dispatch to Sir J. Hudson. Any premature imbroglio with the Northern Powers, more or less jealous of any operations beyond the Mincio, is deprecated in the interest of the Peninsula, and not in disparagement of Italian independence; while the Parliament of Upper Italy, comprising Tuscany and Romagna, which meets to-day at Turin, is sure to support the sagacious, as well as patriotic, course adopted by Count Cavour and the King.

When the Monarch left the Piedmontese capital, all who saw him depart for the South fully anticipated that in a few weeks the crown of Sardinia would be a term blotted out of the diplomatic vocabulary, and the horizon of his kingdom enlarge into a space commensurate with the extent of the Peninsula. His presence at Palermo is looked for previous to his triumphal entrance into Naples; and by that time no one doubts that Capua and Gaeta will be rid of all Bourbonic elements, and one throne, one sceptre, and one united Parliament, rule over a liberal land.

The Berlin journals, unfettered by Court influences are unanimous in denouncing the conduct of the Prussian Envoy at Gaeta, Baron Perponcher, who had placed the steamer Loreley at the service of young Bomba, to convey messages from Gaeta to the citadel at Messina; the Prussian flag being thus openly enlisted in the anti-national cause, and foully misleading the soldiery still cooped up within those walls. The *National Gazette* observes, that envoys from Berlin in Italy have hitherto been mere dilettanti antiquaries and coin collectors, and in that capacity simply idlers; it is far worse when they become mischief-makers.

Several of the war steamers from the Bay of Naples have come to Genoa for crews, and get manned readily there; 400 sailors had left Palermo and other Sicilian ports for the fleet to supply the void caused by Garibaldi's announcement of freedom to depart, doubtless a liberal act, but equally wise as the practice in our own ports of paying off ship's crews just when fully disciplined and in a state of the highest efficiency.

A new volunteer corps was rapidly organising itself under the name of Vesuvian Chasseurs, the eruption of which in Campania was much wanted. The Volturno can scarcely be a bar to the onward march which Messina's Straits could not arrest, and Cialdini on the arrival of his division may find the ground cleared up to the walls of Gaeta.

Cardinal Riario Sforza, who had left his archbishopric of Naples, not for Rome, but for Genoa, has found a residence there not over pleasant, and has moved his habitat to Marseilles. The late exhibition of Don Juan de Bourbon as a liberal pretender to the Spanish crown seems to have fired with emulation our Parisian resident, Duc Charles of Brunswick, who has addressed the Eisenach committee for united Germany, in terms amounting to a bold bid for leadership in Fatherland.

Germany has entered the lists to dispute with Canada and Ireland the honour of giving blood parentage to the heroic Garibaldi, the last claim being put forth by the *Elberfeld Gazette*. In searching the parish registry of Ruggeberg, in Lamark county (Prussia), there appears the marriage on the 15th of August, 1736, of Battista Garibaldi with Catherine Neuhoff. This lady was a sister of the famous Theodore Neuhoff, King of Corsica, whose lieutenant (Garibaldi aforesaid), on his discomfiture by the Genoese in 1741, left the island for Nice, and was the grandfather of the Italian Liberator, his grandmother being Catherine aforesaid.

"Malbrook," or the hero of Blenheim, never contemplated that his sister, Arabella Churchill, would give birth in a few generations to a brother-in-law of a French Emperor. Yet she is the mother, after four generations, of the present Duke of Alba Berwick, widower of Eugenie's sister, and in a direct unbroken line.

Hanover is grown ponderously jocular. The Court bookseller there has put forth a "map of France for 1861," in which Switzerland gets Savoy and Dauphiny, the Rhone being the eastern limit. Spain gets Gascony and all up to the Garonne (*Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen*). Germany retakes Alsace and Lorraine; Belgium, Picardy; and England, Normandy."

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Ballinasloe, Thursday, 4 o'clock.

The fair opened this morning at a very early hour. The stock was in the demesne of Garbally long before five o'clock. The principal Dublin and Liverpool dealers were down here yesterday, and were out in the market at an early hour this morning. The sales effected were as follows:—Mr J M'Cormack, of Mullingar, bought 650 wedders, at 53s, from Mr Nolan; Mr Pinder, sold 250 ditto, at 41s, to a dealer from county Meath; Mr Golden sold 240 ditto to Mr Kelly, at 35s; Mr John Johnston, of Fahens, near Ballinasloe, sold 200 ewes, at 42s, to Mr Mathews; Mr Charles Blake, of Tuam, sold 200 at 41s; Mr Lyons, of Ballinasloe, sold 150 ewes, at 53s, to Mr Cassidy; Mr Francis Flanagan sold 100 wedders to Mr Flynn, at 42s; Mr James Cleary bought 100 wedders at 50s from Mr Blake, of Tuam; Mr Burke sold 240 wedders to Mr Mahews at 40s; 2nd lot, 170, at 42s, to Mr Glancy; Mr John Glancy, of Ballinasloe, sold 200 do at 42s to Mr Burke; Mr Concannon disposed of 100 do at 36s; Mr Hackett sold 100 ewes at 46s to Mr Johnston; Mr Robinson sold 240 ewes, at 29s; Mr Kelly, of Newtown, sold 200 do, at 44s, to Mr Lynch; Mr Kelly sold 240 do, at 34s, to Mr French; Mr Cruice sold 200 wedders, at 45s, to Mr M'Connell; Mr Perse sold 400 wedders, at 45s 6d, to Mr M'Donnell, of Dublin; Mr D'Arcy sold 100 wedders, at 33s; Mr Patrick Puley disposed of 100 do, at 50s, and a second lot at 48s; Mr M'Donogh sold 200 do, at 42s, to Mr Jowett; Mr Ryan Smith purchased 100 do, from Lord Ashton, at 45s; Mr John sold 80 do, at 40s; Mr Carty 100 ditto, at 41s; Mr John Fallon, 36 ewes, at 26s; Mr Brown purchased 250 do. from Mr Mitchell, at 37s; Mr Dyas sold 200 sheep, at 40s; Mr William Lyster sold 150 ewes, at 28s; Mr Cullen sold 500 sheep, at 45s; Mr Mark Cooney bought 300 do from Mr Mitchell, at 35s; Mr M'Cormack bought 700 do from Mr Cullen, of the county Meath; Mr Bolton, of the county Meath, bought 360 wedders at 50s; Mr Lynch sold 100 ewes, at 25s; Mr John Blake sold 320 wedders, at 40s; Mr John Dyas 100 wedders, at 50s; Mr A. Pollok bought 250 do, at 41s; Mr Conway sold 200 at 42s; Mr O'Grady sold 240 ewes, at 49s, to Mr Bolton; Mr Johnstone sold 80 ditto, to Mr Woods, at 40s; Sir Thomas Burke, of Marble-hill, sold 320 wedders, at 47s, to Mr Reynolds; and a second lot, 250 ewes, at 25s, to Mr John Pollock; Mr Woodroofe purchased 150 wedders, at 50s; Mr M'Dermott, of Streamstown, sold 80 ditto, at 44s, to Mr Farrelly; Mr Denis Ryan sold 100 ewes, at 21s, to Mr Coulter; and second lot, 100 ditto at 5s, to a dealer; Mr Lyons, of Ballinasloe, sold 100 head at 50s, and a second lot of 120 at 46s, to Mr. Delahunt. The supply of farming implements was very large, and was eagerly bought up. The day was beautifully fine, and most favourable to the transactions of the day.

CASTLEDERMOT FAIR—Sept. 29.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

There was a very large supply of stock at the above Michaelmas fair, with the exception of fat cattle, which were rather scarce. Those offered, however, realised from about 45s to 60s per cwt., according to quality. Store heifers were in very good demand. Four-year-olds were purchased freely for stall feeding, at from £11 to £13. One lot was purchased by Edward Fishbourne, Esq., from Mr. Peter Salter, at £13 each. Two and three-year-olds from £9 to £11; yearlings, from £5 to £8. There was a large supply of store sheep, but fat ones were rather scarce. Wethers sold freely at 7d per lb. in sink; ewes, from 6d to 6½d per do. Stores were in rather dull demand, in consequence of the lots offered having been heavy. Store sheep sold from 38s to 44s each; lambs in good request, at from 28s to 35s. There was a very large show of horses, but the demand was not brisk, and, consequently, a great number were left unsold.

Belfast Fair.—On Wednesday this fair was held in Belfast, but the stock shown was not so abundant as at our last monthly fair. Milch cows sold at from £9 to £16, whilst heifers and bullocks of about a year old sold at less prices by 5s than last month. For fat sheep 7d per lb was the highest price paid, the demand being very dull. Suckling pigs sold at 23s to £2 per pair, and £2 10s was paid as the highest price for pigs of from six to eight months old. The business done in the horse fair was not extensive, the quality of animals shown being below the average. The following is the number of horses, black cattle, &c., offered for sale at the fair:—288 horses, 764 black cattle, 849 pigs, and 331 sheep; total number of stock, 2,232. Mr. J. Cramsie, auctioneer, put up for sale at Mr. King's Repository, Donegall-street, a valuable collection of hunters, the property of the late Mr. Patrick O'Hara. The masters of nearly all the hunts in Ulster and their huntsmen, together with a very large number of hunting gentlemen from various parts of the province, were present. The sale was one of the most important which has ever taken place in Belfast. The hunters were of superior quality and up to great weight, and the prices obtained were considered good. "Mainstay" was purchased by John Finlay, Esq., for £112; Captain Palmer bought "Tom Steele" at 60 guineas; and Mr. Charles O'Hara "Spring-buck" at 80 guineas. The vehicles, which were principally of London build, sold well. After the sale of Mr. O'Hara's stud there was a general sale of horses and vehicles, and fair prices were realised.—*Ibid.*

Clonmel Fair.—The monthly fair of this town was held on Wednesday, and pretty well supplied with stock of every description. Fat cows went at from £10 to £15 each. Bulls for shipping were in good demand, and averaged at prices from £6 to £12 for English markets. New milch cows scarce averaged from £8 to £12 each; two year old heifers from £5 to £8; yearlings from £2 10s to £4 each. Sheep were in good demand, good fat fetched from 35s to 45s; store sheep from 20s to 30s; lambs from 13s to 25s each. Store pigs rated at from 35s to 55s each; sucklings from 21s to 34s a couple. A large number of horses were exhibited for sale, and a good many changed owners in consequence of English buyers having attended.—*Tipperary Examiner.*

The Harvest.—Harvest prospects, which a few weeks since were anything but encouraging, have within the last fortnight become more hopeful. This may be said of the country generally, and in our own county, although nearly a month later than usual, the happy change in the weather has accelerated the cutting down of the crops. There is undoubtedly a large quantity of oats not ripe, but, notwithstanding, we can state that the bad weather will not have such a disastrous effect on the crops as was with good reason anticipated. It is difficult to state to what extent the potato is affected with disease. It is not very virulent, however, wherever it has appeared, and the produce is generally reported as large. The yield of the turnip crop will be very small and fodder likely to be scarce.—*Galway Vindicator.*

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

It is a subject of congratulatory comment, not only in Dublin, which so largely benefits by the present improved postal arrangements, but in Kingstown, the efficiency and despatch with which the steamboats, Leinster and Ulster, continue to perform their appointed voyages. The seaworthiness and speed of these noble vessels have been fairly tested within the last few days, and we are happy to state on public grounds, and as a just tribute to scientific industry, that they have not disappointed the expectations entertained regarding them. The Ulster performed her journey, yesterday morning, from Holyhead to Kingstown, against a heavy sea and adverse wind, in three hours and twenty minutes. It will be for the future superfluous to record the regularity and rapidity with which, under ordinary circumstances, the mail service has been performed. The public may, as a matter of course, expect a continuance of the commercial benefits which they enjoy under the present system. It is, however, to be regretted that the present harbour arrangements throw considerable obstacles in the way of the new steamers attaining even greater celerity of speed than they have already accomplished, and expose them to accidents of a very serious character. We cannot conceive why it is that the Harbourmaster, or the official who has charge of the shipping arrangements, permits barges and small craft to be anchored so close to the mouth of the harbour, the entire width of which, for safe and quick transit, is required by vessels of such lengthy proportions as the Leinster and Ulster. If the masters and owners of small vessels do not, from personal motives, avail themselves of the ample accommodation which the harbour affords for mooring their vessels in places where they will not be a public inconvenience, and not tend to endanger the public safety, the proper authorities should become their protectors. As may be expected, at this advanced period of the year the public promenades will not be so numerously resorted to for recreation. In fact, the city folk, who contributed so largely to the beauty and fashion which grace the jetty and other places, have nearly all removed to town. The weather yesterday was beautifully fine, but, owing to the circumstance we have stated above, and the apprehension as to the unsettled state of the weather, caused by the storm of the previous night, the jetty and pier were comparatively deserted.

In the police-office Mr. Wyse presided, but no case to which it is necessary to direct public attention was brought before him.

IRON-CASED SHIPS OF WAR.

The following letter, addressed to the *Times*, is from Mr. Whitworth, the inventor of the ordnance known by his name. We take it at full length from that journal:—

Sir,—The consideration of our present means of naval attack and defence involves questions of pressing importance, and in the hope of rendering some assistance in forming correct conclusions, I offer a few observations upon the subject.

While I agree with much that was contained in the letter addressed to you by Captain Halsted, I think that his opinions are based chiefly on those trials at which he was present, when the armour-plates were successful in repelling cannot shot. As I have only been present at trials where the projectiles have invariably penetrated the armour plates, I have arrived at a different general conclusion.

Captain Halsted appears to have made a mistake in applying the results of the experiments which he witnessed to others at which he was not present. Having stated that at 400 yards the Armstrong gun failed to make an impression on the Trusty, he concludes that the Whitworth 80-pounder would not succeed at a like range; whereas the fact is, that in October, 1858, my 68lb. projectile, fired from a distance of 450 yards, penetrated through the 4-inch armour-plate and the sides of the Alfred, and entered into the ship.

For a statement of what were really the results of the trials of my 80-pounder against the Trusty, in May last, I would refer to the account given in the *Times* of May 28, written, I believe, by your "own correspondent," who witnessed them.

The Carnation gunboat, from which the gun was fired, was anchored at the short range of 200 yards, because it was blowing "half a gale," and the rolling of the boat rendered it difficult and unsafe to take aim from a greater distance—unsafe for this reason. It had been proved, by experiments made on board the Excellent in December, 1857, that my flat-fronted projectiles passed through 30 feet of water, and still retained great penetrating power. When I made request to be allowed to fire at the Trusty's armour-plate below her water-line my proposition was declined, and it was not thought advisable, considering the rough state of the weather, to run the risk of the experiment being involuntarily tried by an accidental low shot of the gunner, who was one of the Excellent's best marksmen.

In Captain Halsted's letter he speaks of "only three Whitworth shots taking effect" on the Trusty's side. He omits mention of another shot which struck a sound plate fixed over a porthole, and strengthened at the back with beams of solid timber of such thickness, and so firmly fastened with large iron bolts, that it formed apparently the strongest part of the ship's side. This shot pierced through the centre of a plate and into the main deck of the ship, driving before it a mass of splinters and an immense iron bolt, which, from the position in which it was found among the fragments of wood on the main deck, had evidently been dashed through and whirled about with a force only inferior to that of the projectile itself.—(*Vide the Times*, May 28.)

Only five shots in all were fired from my gun on the occasion referred to; of these, one shot, owing to the rolling of the gunboat, went over the Trusty; four hit her sides, and every one of them went through her plates. Two, which struck directly "end on," entered into the ship; two, which struck obliquely, after penetrating through the armour-plate, buried themselves in the ship's side. I will not here dwell on what would have been the effect had the rear ends of these projectiles been made as shells, which I certainly believe may be done without destroying their penetrating power.

If it be asked why only five shots were fired from my gun, the answer is simply that the experiments were made at the request and in the presence of the Lords of the Admiralty. They, with the First Lord himself, went on board the Trusty, and personally examined the effects of the shots. As all that hit the plates went through them the results were considered conclusive, and more experiments being then deemed unnecessary, they were ordered to be discontinued.

There is no doubt but that ships may be built which are proof against ordinary shot, but my experience leads me to believe that the penetration of armour-plates is a question of firing against them a projectile under the proper combined conditions; these are, that it shall be of the proper shape, material, and weight, and have the requisite velocity. A flat-fronted projectile of properly hardened material, and weighing less than an ounce, fired from one of my ordinary rifles, will penetrate wrought iron plates 6-10ths of an inch thick. Again, plates four inches thick are penetrated by the 80lb projectiles, and I have no doubt but that 6-inch plates would be penetrated by heavier projectiles with a more powerful gun. Increased thickness of plate, then, is to be overcome by increased power of gun; and the question is, in which case will the capability of increase sooner reach its limits?

Ships which are hampered by the weight of enormous plates are so overburdened that they are unfit to carry a broadside of guns heavy enough to penetrate the armour of vessels plated similarly to themselves.

Again, a ship constructed to carry very thick plates cannot be driven at the high speed which must hereafter give the superiority in naval warfare.

There yet remains the consideration of cost. It is true that the richest nation can best endure the drain of costly equipments, and therefore cheap warfare would be a disadvantage; but it is also true that naval casualties and mishaps must be calculated upon, and it would be bad policy to concentrate too large an outlay upon a single vessel.

It will be for naval authorities to consider the position in which the large heavily-plated, yet still vulnerable ship would be placed if attacked by several smaller and far swifter vessels, each carrying a few powerful guns, and able to choose its distance for striking an enemy which presents so large a target. What would be the result of firing flat-fronted shots at her plates below the water-line, or of their concentrated fire directed upon the axis of her screw—a mark that might be hit at a considerable distance?

The plan of warding off shot by protecting armour has been often resorted to, but the means of attack have continually proved the vulnerability of the armour and driven it out of use. It has to be shown whether this will be the case with our ships of war, and I fully concur in the opinion expressed in your paper, that the best and speediest mode of arriving at a right decision is to give full publicity to the results of properly conducted experiments.—I remain, sir, yours, very obediently

Joseph Whitworth.

Manchester, Sept. 28.

Important Memorandum relating to Ottoman Subjects Changing their Nationality.—The Sublime Porte, the *Memorial de la Loire* states, has addressed the following memorandum, under date the 24th Safer, 1277 (14th September, 1860), to the foreign legations:—"Monsieur le Ministre,—You know that foreign subjects in Turkey enjoy certain advantages and privileges accorded by the Sublime Porte under treaties. A great number of Ottoman subjects, desiring to profit by those advantages, have thrown off the authority of the Sultan, and placed themselves under foreign protection. The Sublime Porte has decided that these newly-protected persons shall be subjected to the laws of the Ottoman Government for all affairs previous to the epoch of their change of nationality, that they shall not inherit from their parents, if the latter are Ottoman subjects, and shall be obliged to leave the empire within three months after their declaration of a change of protection. If they possess real property they must sell it without delay, and if the sale cannot be effected within three months they must choose an agent from amongst the subjects of the Sublime Porte to make it. They must also take with them their wives and children, and if among the latter there are any who have attained their majority they shall have the privilege of remaining in Turkey or of leaving. The Sublime Porte will not admit any recommendation or communication from the protecting power with respect to the latter, and if among the newly-protected there are any who will not subscribe to the decision of the Porte and leave the country, they shall be considered and treated as subjects of the Sublime Porte, and as such be liable to the Ottoman law. The persons who have been for some time under foreign protection will also have to conform to these decisions within three months from the publication of the present document.—Aali."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, OCT. 2.—The real object of King Victor Emmanuel in to take possession of Naples, and supersede Garibaldi. When he shall have reached the Neapolitan frontiers, deputations of the people will come to claim his support, and demand immediate annexation. The commissioners appointed to examine the state of the port and town of Nice have left Toulon, on board the steamer Requin, for that place; they consist of General Marquis de la Place, General Frolsward, A.D.C. to the Emperor, and Rear-Admiral Choppart.

The *Nantes Journal* mentions that the sardine fishery, on the coast of Brittany, is unusually productive this year, and the greatest animation prevails among the fishermen. The little port of Douarnenesy (Finisterre), has 600 boats, with crews of six men each, engaged in it, and the scene at night, when the boats return to empty their nets by torchlight, is very curious and picturesque.

Léotard, the flying man, and wonderful gymnastic performer at the Cirque de l'Impératrice, in the Champs Elysées, has been the subject of an action, in which the director of the cirque sought to recover damages for his having violated his engagement with him, and so compel him to execute it in future. The director stated that Leotard refused to wear the uniform, and assist throughout the evening in the other performances, and that he chose to sit among the spectators, until his turn for performing came, which was contrary to his engagement. This, unfortunately for him, being the case, the president condemned him to pay 1,000f. for refusing to wear the uniform, 750f. for having seated himself among the spectators; also to resume his services at the Cirque, and wear the uniform, under pain of a penalty of 300f. for each night's refusal; likewise, not to sit again among the public, under a penalty of 750f. for each offence; and, lastly, to pay all the costs. The friends of Leotard think this a harsh judgment, and that it is very unjust to expect him to fatigue himself all the evening with the other performances, where his own are of so dangerous a nature, that it is at the risk of his life he performs them; and that the utmost calm and presence of mind are necessary to enable him to execute them in safety. The day Leotard was apprised of the commencement of this action, it affected him so much he was unable to go through his performances with his usual accuracy. The consequence was, while flying across the Cirque he missed the "trapeze," and fell from a considerable height, and, though not seriously hurt, he was considerably shaken.

There is a new club about to be opened here in one of the handsomest houses in the Rue de Rivoli, called the "Cercle des Coteaux;" everything connected with it will be carried on in a style of unexampled magnificence. The members are to consist exclusively of connoisseurs in the art of gastronomy. The committee have engaged M. Trinite, at a salary of 30,000f., as their *chef de cuisine*. He is a pupil of the famous Careme, and when a small boy, began his studies under him in the kitchen of George IV. The nights are becoming so cold now, it is desirable to remove the orange trees from the different public gardens to their winter quarters. In fact, one meets with nothing but preparations for winter before we have had any summer.

A correspondent, writing from Paris on Tuesday evening, says:—

"The Pope held a secret consistory on the 28th ult., and is supposed to have delivered a speech there, stating his intentions with regard to his departure from Rome. The telegraph is silent as to the substance of the Papal oration, which is looked for with great anxiety throughout the political world. In semi-official quarters it is asserted, with apparent jubilation, that General Goyon has prevailed upon the Pope to put off his departure. On the other hand, in clerical quarters, the flight of the Pontiff is regarded as imminent.

Victor Emmanuel has left Bologna on his way to Naples. His army is already quartered on the Neapolitan territory, the head-quarters being at Aquila. Accounts from Naples state that M. Bertani, Garibaldi's *factotum*, to whom he is indebted for the unpopularity he has lately reaped, had sent an order to the Garibaldian forces to prevent the entrance of the Piedmontese. Making every allowance for the consummate impudence of M. Bertani, it is very difficult to believe that he would despatch such an order without consulting Garibaldi, and to attack the troops of his Sovereign would be carrying his zeal for his interests a little too far. I am inclined to look upon the statement as questionable.

The Piedmontese Parliament assembles to-day. Cavour will call upon the representatives of the nation to pronounce between his policy and that of Garibaldi, and no doubt is entertained that the majority which sanctioned the sale of Nice and Savoy will again ratify the conduct of Cavour. It is, however, very doubtful whether the Sardinian Premier would be so successful if he were to disclose the consequences of the policy he is pursuing, that is, the sale of another large portion of Italian territory to France.

People are inclined to see a proof of the complicity of France with Piedmont in an article which appears in the Sardinian semi-official organ. Alluding to the despatch of the last reinforcements to the French garrison at Rome, the *Opinione* says:—

"The garrison of Rome has been increased in consequence of Garibaldi's declaration that the annexation was to be proclaimed from the Quirinal. The Emperor Napoleon not only wants to defend the Pope against any aggression, but also to prevent the national movement in Italy from degenerating into revolutionary convulsions. France has not intervened in Italy in order to let loose the revolution, but in order to aid in raising the edifice of Italian nationality. It is a work of reparation and not of revolution. It was not until, through the incessant action of our Government, the Italian cause was cleansed of every revolutionary element that it was received by Europe with sympathy. If now an extraneous and independent action were to substitute itself for the directing action of our Government, new complications would be inevitable. Those who suppose that Garibaldi in Naples do not heed such difficulties, but Italy must heed them, and we feel confident that Garibaldi will at last get rid of persons who, whatever may be their good intentions, cannot inspire confidence."

The *Union* says:—

"We have heard from certain authority that Count de Caserta was wounded on the 19th in the leg, by a splinter of a shell, and our information is further confirmed by a letter in the *Gazette de Midi*."

Surveys are being made for a railway to connect Brest with Cherbourg. The distance is short, and the line will be completed by September, 1861.

At the foundry of Ruelle, near Rouen, the casting of bronze guns for the navy, which had been suspended for the last four years, has been resumed.

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians on Sunday visited Tournay, where he was received with great enthusiasm. A grand triumphal arch was erected by the Society of Boatmen at the end of the bridge over which his Majesty passed, and, in the public square a throne was raised, on which the King took his seat to witness the filing off of all the communes, corporations, and societies of the city, and which has head all the vermin of Bertani, Mazzini, Cattaneo, De Boni, Ledru Rollin, &c., would diplomacy see without uneasiness the Two Sicilies converted into a hotbed of Republican propaganda? Garibaldi disdainfully repudiates the idea that he ever allows his mind to be swayed by the counsels of Bertani or other evil advisers. But the sober fact is, that something worse than that takes place. It so happens that Garibaldi, in his own words, "finds himself in the rank, or rather disregards the country at their own pleasure, without even taking the trouble of applying to the Dictator for his sanction to their subversive measures, or acquainting him with them. Remove the fear of the Royal troops, and leave Naples and Sicily under their present democratic despot, and you will have, for a time disorder, bankruptcy, and ruin, then the rising up of desperate factions, all the horrors of a civil war without end.

It is Sardinia alone, and the triumph of the national, constitutional principle that can save the South of Italy by uniting it to the North. Victor Emmanuel's mission is one of order and peace. The corner stone of Italy is Piedmont. You have only to cross, as I have lately done those Central Italian provinces which their good instincts has annexed to Piedmont; you have only to see their roads and railroads, their fields and vineyards, the look of the people, their feeling of security, their consciousness of freedom, to be aware of the perfect miracle operated by only a few months' renovated existence. The traffic in the Æmilian provinces which two or three years ago were divided by three almost impassable frontier lines, has become something inconceivable. The people read and work and open schools; a sanguine confidence of good, a healthful activity, a love of order, a respect for the law and its executors; all that constitutes a people worthy of self-government is rapidly developing itself. There is not a town in the Æmilia or in Tuscany from which the garrison may not at a moment's notice be removed, entrusting the preservation of public order to the National Guards. In the neighbourhood of Bologna and Roma gna, where six months ago highway robberies were frequently heard of, public security has been more firmly established.

When I was in Florence, three days ago, I saw a chosen battalion of Bersaglian National Guards entering the town. Mobilised battalions of the same militia from Turin and Milan are, as you know, doing duty at Bologna, where, by the way, the works of fortification, the entrenched camp on the plain outside the town walls, and the detached forts on the hills, are being carried on with the greatest alacrity and on the largest scale. In the same manner the citizen of the Florentine National Guard are on their way to Milan. The whole burgher population of these once so sluggish Italian cities is now made to move from place to place. They learn for the first time to know their country and countrymen; the militiamen are generally billeted upon their own towns; they are welcomed with enthusiastic cordiality; ties of friendship and brotherhood spring up among people between whom all intercourse was till so lately prevented by all the vexatious contrivances of a jealous and capricious despotism. Those mobilised guards are carefully drilled, inured to marches and military hardships; they would, at a pinch, form good soldiers even in the open field, and more efficiently behind the bastions of Alessandria, Piacenza, or Bologna. It is thus that the nation is rapidly being born again."

SWITZERLAND.

The *Nouvelliste Vaudois*, under date of Berne, 28th ult., says:—

"The first convoy of Swiss taken prisoners at Perugia was to arrive at Lucano last evening, and the Turin Cabinet has made arrangements for sending the others in detachments of 150 men daily. At Genoa the inquiry into the nationality of the whole of the persons captured has shown that, with the exception of 19, they are natives of Switzerland, and that every one of the officers are Swiss."

General Schmidt, late of the Papal army, has addressed the following letter, dated Altdorf, the 26th ult., to the *Suysse Gazette*:—

"I read in an article in your journal, in which there is a question of my stay at Turin, the following phrase:—'A passport for Switzerland was accorded to the prisoner on condition that he would not again take up arms against Italy.' I beg to observe, in correction of this statement, that I did not go as a prisoner to Turin, for, according to the terms of the capitulation at Perugia, no one of any corps, whether officer or soldier, was made a prisoner of war; and at Turin a passport of an ordinary traveller was given me, and no promise like that of which you speak was exacted."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 28th ult. give an account of a painful affair:—At about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 23rd a corporal and two soldiers of the battalion of Baza riflemen, in the camp at Torrejon de Ardoz, refused, to obey certain orders given by a sergeant, and taking their carbines, raised the cry of "Long live the Queen!" The corporal (according to some of the journals) even fired at the sergeant. Hearing of the disturbance, General Enrique O'Donnell, who commands the camp, immediately ordered out the troops to assemble in arms, and had the rioters arrested. The day after the corporal was tried by court-martial and condemned to death, and, the sentence having been confirmed by the Government, he was, on the 27th ult., shot in presence of the whole camp. The other men were severely punished. Of political news the journals give none. At Barcelona the Queen had visited a large manufactory and had, with her own hand, distributed recompenses to the more deserving workmen.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Trieste says:—

"Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is displaying the greatest energy in providing for the safety of our coast. As the Duke resides in Miramar, which is an hour's journey from this, a telegraphic line has been established from his residence to the port, so that he will be momentarily informed of any event. Many of the vessels of the Austrian squadron are already at Lissa. The port of Lissa is most favourably situated for naval operations, and capable of holding any sized fleet, with a narrow entrance defended by heavy batteries. Lissa commands the Dalmatian coast, the entrances into the Quarnero, and the Gulf of Trieste."

A letter from Vienna in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that great activity prevails there. No less than 800 carts are daily employed conveying materials to the fortifications and ammunition.

A letter from Berlin repeats the rumour that negociations are on foot between Austria and Bavaria for the occupation of Tyrol by Bavarian troops, in case of a war in Italy. The voyage of General Schmerling to Munich is said to be in connexion with the negociation.

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Advices from Warsaw are to the 27th ultimo. correspondent writes:—

It has been much debated lately whether the Emperor Louis Napoleon would also take part in the approaching interview with the three northern Sovereigns in our capital. But it is remarked here that the foreign journals which have shouted proper (with a deal which can be easily understood) to spread this report among the European public do not exactly agree among themselves in regard to the matter. Some papers maintain that the Emperor Napoleon has, of his own accord, through the Duc de Montebello, his ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, expressed a desire to be present at the interview; in order to have the opportunity of personally convincing the three Sovereigns of his pacific sentiments, and of his unalterable determination to maintain sincerely amicable relations with them. Other journals pretend that the Czar of Russia has written direct to Louis Napoleon to invite him to come and participate in the interview.

According to information which I derive from good sources, I am able to assure you that neither of these statements is correct, and that they have been chiefly circulated by certain French journals, whose sole mission would now appear to be to excite, in the name of the principles of nationality, agitation throughout the greater part of Europe.

The old ultra-Polish party, either here or in foreign countries, reading by preference the French prints which are sure adroitly to flatter its political passions, are so certain of the speedy arrival of Louis Napoleon at Warsaw that it is prepared to accord him a great popular demonstration during the stay of the three other Sovereigns in our capital. Such a demonstration, if it ever can be made, will have for its principal object the encouragement of the Emperor of the French, in his study of the question of Polish nationality, in which it is known that, after the manner of the First Napoleon, he has often occupied himself with a decided predilection.

Every man of sense in Europe knows that, under present circumstances, there is not and never can be at St. Petersburg any question of inviting Louis Napoleon to come and interest himself personally in the interview convened here, and accepted by the three Sovereigns. To put the least faith in the report spread on this subject is would be necessary completely to misunderstand the *finesse*, the tact, and the penetration in important affairs from which at no time the Russian Cabinet has ever departed.

To corroborate what I have said above on the attempts of the discontented to excite an agitation in Poland in favour of the principles of nationality (started in France as a means of revolutionising the people of Europe and the East against their sovereigns), I ought to mention the fact that the Polish exiles, having lately expected from Poland several foreign emissaries, have had decided reasons for subjecting to the same fate two French ladies who came from Paris to Warsaw, where they lived in grand style, and spared no expense in their frequent *soirées*, to which were always invited that part of the Polish nobility well known to the public and the Imperial Government for their sentiments of undying hostility which it feels towards the system established in Poland, and towards the actual state of affairs, which the nation is led to believe is insupportable and tyrannical.

SYRIA.

A letter from Beyrout, of the 21st ult., brought direct by the Americus, says:—

"For some days past rain has been falling here. The piece of news may not appear very interesting abroad, but it is really important, inasmuch as for five months we have been suffering from excessive heat. Lord Dufferin, the English Commissioner, has returned from Damascus, and he is far from satisfied at the manner in which matters have been conducted at that city, especially with the almost secret execution of the ex-governor. M. Scheffer, who has been charged to present to Abd-el-Kader, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, the decoration of the Legion of Honour, has left for Damascus. He was accompanied by the Prussian General Groben, and by M. Legre, a photographer of the Emperor, but the latter having, after going some distance, received a kick from a horse, is been obliged to return. The Donawerth, French vessel, has come back from its excursion to the north coast, and the English ship of the line, Marlborough, Admiral Martin, and another vessel, have left for St. Jean d'Acre. The Artadne, Minerva, and Faralos, Greek vessels, have left to return home. We have received from Damascus some details of the last moments of Achmet Pasha; I heard with great calmness the delivery of the sentence condemning him to be shot; he then drew up some instructions for his family, and in dying he recommended his children to the clemency of the Sultan. The soldiers who were shot did not display the same courage; indeed it is stated that they had to be carried to the place of execution. But the most important affair of the moment is that of the Druses of the Mountain. Fuad Pacha, it is known, some time ago summoned the Druse chiefs, who are in number, to come at once to Beyrout. They replied that they were ready to send persons to represent them. He addressed to them a second summons, and allowed them five days in which whether they would obey or not. In the morning of the 25th day no Druse chief had arrived; but, as an order of the day was published requesting the soldiers not to go out to meet the Druses who might arrive, and to prevent the Christians from making any hostile demonstrations against them, it was assumed that the Government had received information that some chiefs would come. At sunset in the evening four chiefs presented themselves—Sheen Talhouk, of the village of Aley; Jousef Abdoul Melek, of Pister; Assad Esmed, of Baroun; and Assam Boumakad, of Enbel. They, however, are the least influential of the Mountain, and the least guilty. The Druses in sending such persons appeared to have ignored the summons of his Excellency (into derision). Nothing was known respecting the more important chiefs, but the general belief was that none of them would place himself in the hands of the Turkish authorities. Great surprise was accordingly expressed this morning at seeing arrive the famous chief Said Bey Djemblat, followed by three others, Selim Djemblat, son of Said Bey Djemblat, Salmadin, both of Mortars, and Assad Talhouk, of Aley. It was, it may be remembered, the men of Said Djemblat, who were at Zahle, Der-el-Kamar, Hasbeya, &c., &c. The authorities have given orders that they shall not be allowed to leave Beyrout until the return of Fuad Pacha, who is about to go to Saida. The Sentinelle, a French vessel of war, is about to embark for that port. There is no news from the coast; tranquillity prevails, but it is accompanied with disquietude. I learn that 1,500 men of the army of occupation are to leave tomorrow for Stodin and Der-el-Kamar."

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A Detroit dispatch of the 21st says:—

"From an early hour this morning the streets in the vicinity of Russell House have been densely packed with people, all anxious to get a peep at the Prince, just before ten a.m. he made his appearance with two of his suite, also Mayor Bahl, the whole party intending to take a drive through the city before proceeding to the cars. A magnificent open barouche, drawn by four splendid white horses, had been provided. The party seated themselves in the barouche, when the immense crowd gathered around and blocked up the avenues so thickly as to make it next to impossible for his Royal Highness to proceed. Cheer after cheer was given for the Prince, and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. The carriage was followed by immense crowds—in fact, many hanging to the wheels, whilst the side and rear walks on the route were literally blocked with people, who intercepted the Royal party at every turn. After driving through a few of the principal streets the Royal party proceeded to the depot and took their departure for Chicago, amid the firing of a Royal salute and other demonstrations of rejoicing."

It was understood that Baron Renfrew would be received at the University of Cambridge, Massachusetts, with no ostentatious display. The students will have an opportunity of paying their respects personally to the Royal visitor in one of the halls belonging to the University. The other demonstrations will be exclusively of a private character.

The Prince's movements were to leave Quebec on the 24th September for Portland.

Great preparations were being made in Boston to welcome the Prince in that city. The programme includes a grand ball at the Academy of Music, and a banquet at the Revere House.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(FROM THE TIMES' CORRESPONDENT.)

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, AUG. 9.—From British Columbia the mining news continues to be of the most cheering character. New mining localities are being continually discovered, which afford good prospects; the population is increasing, and the public revenue sensibly augmenting. It is impossible to ascertain the "yield" of gold, from the scattered character and roving propensities of the mining population; but we have abundant evidence—that the miners are doing well. The gold-dust which arrived in Victoria in the month of July and in the first week of the present month amounted in value to 250,000 dollars. It returned but a large amount must have been carried by private hand which was not reported.

The great drawback to the development of British Columbia is its inaccessibility. There are few roads into the interior, and the few that have been opened are very bad, and remove this serious impediment to progress, the Governor is making strenuous efforts to construct new roads and to improve the old ones. All the available funds at his disposal are devoted to these objects, and it is expected that before the end of autumn several lines of road will be completed to the mining regions, which will be a great boon to the miners by cheapening the charges of transport on their provisions.

The members of the municipality of New Westminster the capital, were elected two days ago. This is the first "representative institution" of the new colony, and the citizens expect great things from its future labours.

The Government Assay-office at New Westminster, is now in operation. As Victoria is the emporium of British Columbia, I suspect that the gold which is found to have been misplaced at New Westminster. Gold should be "assayed" and run into "bars," or otherwise "converted," at the place where it is to be exchanged for merchandise, and not at a place half-way between the place of production and the place where it is to be "converted." Meanwhile, at the same time, it would have been more judicious in the Government to have ignored the capital of the gold-producing country by placing the Assay-office in another colony.

For some little time we had a strong squadron in Esquimalt harbour, presenting a sight for which I trust England will always keep herself pre-eminent. Her "wooden walls" were represented by the Ganges flagship, Admiral Sir R. Lambert Baynes, whose newly-acquired honour of a K.C.B. afforded universal satisfaction both afloat and on shore; the Topaz, the Satellite, the Termagant, the Alert, the Plumper (surveying-ship), and the two gunbo ats Grappler and Forward. The squadron is now dispersed. The Termagant is at Nanaimo coaling. The Alert is under orders to sail for Plumper Pass, on her way up, by reason of her having to go through at slow speed; but her damage is not serious, and is being repaired by the artificers of the fleet. The Albert has gone on a cruise up the coast, and will proceed as far north as Sitka, in the Russian territory. The Plumper has returned to the coast of British Columbia to survey the various coves and inlets. The Satellite has left for England, and the gunboat Grappler is stationed in Victoria harbour, as a "demonstration" against the Northern Indians encamped on the shore, and to disarm them as they arrive. The other gunboat is occasionally employed in the same service, and has just returned from Nanaimo. The service of these gunboats is most useful to the colonists, and the sending them on the station was a proper and necessary course, for which the Government deserves a grateful acknowledgment. The flag-ship and the Plumper are still here.

Uninformed people at home may think so large a squadron as we have on this coast an unnecessary display and a needless expense. I venture respectfully, but very confidently, to combat this opinion. The true our neighbours are not at this moment in a threatening aspect; but nothing tends so much to keep them on their good behaviour as the knowledge that we are prepared for them, and that "the chances are against them." I exonerate the American Government from entertaining a wish to quarrel with England; but a considerable body of the more adventurous, needy, and reckless of their countrymen are always ready to assist an unscrupulous instrument like General Harney in any enterprise which will promise fame, or gain, or notoriety, and to their ears no cry is so grateful as that of "war with the Britishers." And this danger is increased by the fact that the Government has no control over this numerous class, nor even, as evidenced in the case of General Harney, over its own military officers, when the latter happen to be rich and unprincipled, and at the same time ambitious of renown, however questionable. This is a sad and uncomplimentary commentary, but it is well that the truth should be freely told in these cases.

Another very important use we have for a squadron here is to watch the Indians for a time, now that they are breaking themselves loose from the control which their exclusive trading with the Hudson's Bay Company imposed on them.

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Yesterday the adjourned examination of Elizabeth Gough, charged with the Road murder, was resumed before Sir John Awdry and the bench of magistrates. The same barristers and solicitors attended as on the previous occasions, and the court was even more crowded than ever. Scores of the principal ladies of the neighbourhood continued to exhibit a lively interest in the proceedings. The prisoner sat, as on previous days, with her face leaning on her left hand.

The first witness was

William Saville Kent, who said—I was fifteen years of age last July. I have now come home from school, near Worcester. On the 29th of June last I was at home from school for the holidays. The little boy who was murdered was my brother. I saw him last on the Friday evening, at seven o'clock. I went to bed at half-past ten. I went upstairs alone, but my sister Constance left the room with me. I slept on the second floor, and I slept in the same room the next night. I went to sleep very soon after getting into bed on Friday night. I was not disturbed during the night. I rose about seven o'clock. I did not wake during the night. Soon after I got up I heard that my little brother was missing. I searched about the house for some time, and then was sent for Urch, the police-officer, and afterwards for Mr. Parsons, surgeon, who lives at Beckington, two miles off.

Cross-examined—When I say I saw my brother, I mean my half-brother. My own mother is dead.

Daniel Oliver, examined, said—I am a jobbing gardener, living at Beckington. I occasionally worked for Mr. Kent, at Road-hill House. I went to work there on Friday, the 29th of June. I left there that day about half-past seven in the evening, with the man Holkham. I did not see him look the gate. Mr. Kent was there at that time. I left by the gate leading from the lodge to the stable yard. I went there next morning at about a quarter or ten minutes past six. The first person I saw was Holloway at the second Hothham. About half-past seven I heard of the little boy being missing. I did not see Mr. Kent driveaway. I assisted in searching round the premises. I soon after saw two men carrying something in their arms, which I afterwards ascertained to be the little boy in the blanket. It was taken to the house, and I followed. I saw the nurse there in the kitchen. I asked her about what time she saw the child last. She said about three o'clock the evening before, and that she missed it about five o'clock that morning. I asked her what she then did. She said she went to sleep again, because she thought Mrs. Kent had been and taken the child away, having heard it cry. I asked her if Mrs. Kent had ever done so before, and she said she had not. I then examined by Mr. Ribton—I don't know where the child slept at night. It was not likely it could roam about the front premises. Any one going from the gates to the closet would not have to pass the drawingroom windows.

By the Bench—When I saw the nurse she was in the kitchen garden, talking to Holkham; and then I saw her talking to the boy. I afterwards saw her in the front garden, when I was making a search. I looked to see if there were any footmarks in the yard, the house, or anywhere near. I saw some footmarks in the drawing-room, and told the nurse so. She said, "There is a policeman in the house, I had better go and tell him." This was after Mr. Kent went away to Trowbridge. I believe there was no one with the nurse at this time. I did not hear the nurse talking to any one except the boy Holloway, and the policeman. I did not see Mr. Kent anywhere about the premises at all.

John Holloway, a stupid-looking lad, about 17 years of age, said—I am a day labourer living at Beckington. On the 30th of June I was in the service of Mr. Kent at Road-hill House, as assistant to the gardener, and I also did the general rough work of the house, such as cleaning the boots and knives. I did not sleep in the house, but I went in the morning, and took my meals there. I was there at work on Friday, the 29th of June. I left about seven o'clock. Holkham and I left together. I saw Holkham lock the door. I then went home to Beckington. When I got to Road-hill House on the Saturday morning, I saw Holkham there, and I went to the stables, and asked him what he had to give me to do. He told me to go into the greenhouse and water the plants, and I did so. I was there about half past six, and I got the knife basket from its usual place, on the board in the kitchen, and carried it out into the shoe house. I took the knives out of the basket, then took up the boots, and began to clean the boots. I did not look at any of the knives particularly; there was nothing on any of them that specially attracted my attention. They were all shoes as far as I saw. I did not count them. Holkham then came in, and as he wanted me to do something else he cleaned the knives.

Cross-examined—I have been examined twice before, but have only been sworn once. Mr. Slack examined me before.

Re-examined—On the previous evening I had been using the wheelbarrow, and made some footmarks by the drawingroom window. Oliver noticed them next morning, and said it was "Some one has been in here." I then told him that they had been made by me the day before.

By Mr. Ribton—The footmarks were not in the way towards the closet.

Joshua Parsons, Esq., deposed—I am a surgeon, living at Beckington. I have attended Mr. Kent's family for the last three or four years. On Saturday, the 30th of June, Master William Kent came to my house in a great hurry, and requested me to proceed to Road at once. He told me his brother had been found with his throat cut. I got to the house about eight o'clock, and was first taken by Master William into the kitchen, and then into the laundry. Mr. Kent gave me the key of the laundry, and I went in alone. I found there on the table the body of the deceased, wrapped up in a blanket. The body was stained with blood, and with old soil from the place from which it had been taken. There were also considerable stains of blood on the blanket, but I did not consider that it had absorbed any very great quantity. The child had a nightgown and a flannel shirt on; both of these were stained with blood. I found a wound in the throat which served the whole of the structure of the neck down to the spine. The wound appeared to have been made from the left to the right. It must have been produced by a long and broad instrument, which must have had a very sharp edge. A considerable quantity of blood had flowed from the left carotid artery down to the elbow. The tongue was protruding through the lips, and the teeth were of a very dark colour and livid. That was all the examination I made at that time. At a second examination I made, before receiving an order from the coroner, I found two small wounds, one on the fore part of the fore finger, and the other I can't exactly say where. I afterwards found a wound on the left side. It had been made through the clothes and penetrated through the shirt and flannel shirt, and had penetrated more than half way through the chest, and had passed through the pericardium, wounding the diaphragm of the stomach. The wound was about an inch and a half in breadth. These were all the marks of violence I observed. At the request of the coroner I afterwards made a *post mortem* examination, with Mr. Stapleton, of Trowbridge. I found in the stomach very slight remains of farinaceous matter—I suppose from the previous night's supper. As far as I was able to judge, by smelling the contents of the stomach, I am of opinion that no laudanum or other narcotic drug had been administered to the deceased. I was informed that a pill had been given to the child the night before, but I saw no trace of it; it had probably passed into the bowels. I had prepared an aperient pill for the child the night before. I should have expected that it would have operated six hours after being taken, but very probably it would take eight or ten hours. There was a dark appearance round the mouth, which indicated that there had been strong pressure upon the mouth for a considerable time, and with a soft substance. The time might have been from five to ten minutes. The wound in the throat divided all the large arteries. At the time it was my impression that the throat was not cut in the place where the body was found, because I saw no jets of blood near it. If the heart was beating when the throat was cut, the blood would spirt from the arteries. It has since occurred to me that it could have been stopped by pressure on the mouth before the throat was cut. In that case life would almost have been extinct before the throat was cut. With regard to the stab in the side, I have no doubt whatever that it was done after death, because there was no retraction of the parts such as would have occurred, and no flow of blood. That wound would have required considerable force to have inflicted it. The wounds in the head were very trifling, and in my opinion were inflicted after death. When I saw the child I think it must have been dead five or six hours at the least, and I saw it at nine o'clock. Between nine and ten o'clock I was shown into the nursery by one of the maids, and saw the cot where the child was stated to have slept. The bed was covered up by the sheet and counterpane, and was perfectly smooth, and the sheet was turned down on the counterpane. The nurse was in the room, and told me she had found the clothes as I then saw them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—My own impression is that the child was first suffocated by pressure on the mouth, and that after that the throat had been cut. I cannot say positively that the wounds had nothing to do with the death of the child. I can't say that the child died when the wound in the throat was inflicted. The other wounds, I believed, had nothing to do with the death, but I have, on further reflection is my own mind, come to a different conclusion. I made up the pill which I prescribed myself, and sent it by a messenger. I may have sent other medicines that night by the same messenger. I found no traces of my pill in the stomach of the child. If a narcotic had been administered by mistake it would have been absorbed into the system, if the aperient pill had been passed into the lower stomach it would not necessarily have operated before but very confidently, to combat this opinion. I am of true our neighbours are not at this moment in a threatening aspect; but nothing tends so much to keep them on their good behaviour as the knowledge that we are prepared for them, and that "the chances are against them." I exonerate the American Government from entertaining a wish to quarrel with England; but a considerable body of the more adventurous, needy, and reckless of their countrymen are always ready to assist an unscrupulous instrument like General Harney in any enterprise which will promise fame, or gain, or notoriety, and to their ears no cry is so grateful as that of "war with the Britishers." And this danger is increased by the fact that the Government has no control over this numerous class, nor even, as evidenced in the case of General Harney, over its own military officers, when the latter happen to be rich and unprincipled, and at the same time ambitious of renown, however questionable. This is a sad and uncomplimentary commentary, but it is well that the truth should be freely told in these cases.

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Cross-examined—When I say I saw my brother, I mean my half-brother. My own mother is dead.

Daniel Oliver, examined, said—I am a jobbing gardener, living at Beckington. I occasionally worked for Mr. Kent, at Road-hill House. I went to work there on Friday, the 29th of June. I left there that day about half-past seven in the evening, with the man Holkham. I did not see him look the gate. Mr. Kent was there at that time. I left by the gate leading from the lodge to the stable yard. I went there next morning at about a quarter or ten minutes past six. The first person I saw was Holloway at the second Hothham. About half-past seven I heard of the little boy being missing. I did not see Mr. Kent driveaway. I assisted in searching round the premises. I soon after saw two men carrying something in their arms, which I afterwards ascertained to be the little boy in the blanket. It was taken to the house, and I followed. I saw the nurse there in the kitchen. I asked her about what time she saw the child last. She said about three o'clock the evening before, and that she missed it about five o'clock that morning. I asked her what she then did. She said she went to sleep again, because she thought Mrs. Kent had been and taken the child away, having heard it cry. I asked her if Mrs. Kent had ever done so before, and she said she had not. I then examined by Mr. Ribton—I don't know where the child slept at night. It was not likely it could roam about the front premises. Any one going from the gates to the closet would not have to pass the drawingroom windows.

By the Bench—When I saw the nurse she was in the kitchen garden, talking to Holkham; and then I saw her talking to the boy. I afterwards saw her in the front garden, when I was making a search. I looked to see if there were any footmarks in the yard, the house, or anywhere near. I saw some footmarks in the drawing-room, and told the nurse so. She said, "There is a policeman in the house, I had better go and tell him." This was after Mr. Kent went away to Trowbridge. I believe there was no one with the nurse at this time. I did not hear the nurse talking to any one except the boy Holloway, and the policeman. I did not see Mr. Kent anywhere about the premises at all.

John Holloway, a stupid-looking lad, about 17 years of age, said—I am a day labourer living at Beckington. On the 30th of June I was in the service of Mr. Kent at Road-hill House, as assistant to the gardener, and I also did the general rough work of the house, such as cleaning the boots and knives. I did not sleep in the house, but I went in the morning, and took my meals there. I was there at work on Friday, the 29th of June. I left about seven o'clock. Holkham and I left together. I saw Holkham lock the door. I then went home to Beckington. When I got to Road-hill House on the Saturday morning, I saw Holkham there, and I went to the stables, and asked him what he had to give me to do. He told me to go into the greenhouse and water the plants, and I did so. I was there about half past six, and I got the knife basket from its usual place, on the board in the kitchen, and carried it out into the shoe house. I took the knives out of the basket, then took up the boots, and began to clean the boots. I did not look at any of the knives particularly; there was nothing on any of them that specially attracted my attention. They were all shoes as far as I saw. I did not count them. Holkham then came in, and as he wanted me to do something else he cleaned the knives.

Cross-examined—I have been examined twice before, but have only been sworn once. Mr. Slack examined me before.

Re-examined—On the previous evening I had been using the wheelbarrow, and made some footmarks by the drawingroom window. Oliver noticed them next morning, and said it was, "Some one has been in here." I then told him that they had been made by me the day before.

By Mr. Ribton—The footmarks were not in the way towards the closet.

Joshua Parsons, Esq., deposed—I am a surgeon, living at Beckington. I have attended Mr. Kent's family for the last three or four years. On Saturday, the 30th of June, Master William Kent came to my house in a great hurry, and requested me to proceed to Road at once. He told me his brother had been found with his throat cut. I got to the house about eight o'clock, and was first taken by Master William into the kitchen, and then into the laundry. Mr. Kent gave me the key of the laundry, and I went in alone. I found there on the table the body of the deceased, wrapped up in a blanket. The body was stained with blood, and with old soil from the place from which it had been taken. There were also considerable stains of blood on the blanket, but I did not consider that it had absorbed any very great quantity. The child had a nightgown and a flannel shirt on; both of these were stained with blood. I found a wound in the throat which served the whole of the structure of the neck down to the spine. The wound appeared to have been made from the left to the right. It must have been produced by a long and broad instrument, which must have had a very sharp edge. A considerable quantity of blood had flowed from the left carotid artery down to the elbow. The tongue was protruding through the lips, and the teeth were of a very dark colour and livid. That was all the examination I made at that time. At a second examination I made, before receiving an order from the coroner, I found two small wounds, one on the fore part of the fore finger, and the other I can't exactly say where. I afterwards found a wound on the left side. It had been made through the clothes and penetrated through the shirt and flannel shirt, and had passed through the pericardium, wounding the diaphragm of the stomach. The wound was about an inch and a half in breadth. These were all the marks of violence I observed. At the request of the coroner I afterwards made a *post mortem* examination, with Mr. Stapleton, of Trowbridge. I found in the stomach very slight remains of farinaceous matter—I suppose from the previous night's supper. As far as I was able to judge, by smelling the contents of the stomach, I am of opinion that no laudanum or other narcotic drug had been administered to the deceased. I was informed that a pill had been given to the child the night before, but I saw no trace of it; it had probably passed into the bowels. I had prepared an aperient pill for the child the night before. I should have expected that it would have operated six hours after being taken, but very probably it would take eight or ten hours. There was a dark appearance round the mouth, which indicated that there had been strong pressure upon the mouth for a considerable time, and with a soft substance. The time might have been from five to ten minutes. The wound in the throat divided all the large arteries. At the time it was my impression that the throat was not cut in the place where the body was found, because I saw no jets of blood near it. If the heart was beating when the throat was cut, the blood would spirt from the arteries. It has since occurred to me that it could have been stopped by pressure on the mouth before the throat was cut. In that case life would almost have been extinct before the throat was cut. With regard to the stab in the side, I have no doubt whatever that it was done after death, because there was no retraction of the parts such as would have occurred, and no flow of blood. That wound would have required considerable force to have inflicted it. The wounds in the head were very trifling, and in my opinion were inflicted after death. When I saw the child I think it must have been dead five or six hours at the least, and I saw it at nine o'clock. Between nine and ten o'clock I was shown into the nursery by one of the maids, and saw the cot where the child was stated to have slept. The bed was covered up by the sheet and counterpane, and was perfectly smooth, and the sheet was turned down on the counterpane. The nurse was in the room, and told me she had found the clothes as I then saw them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Ribton—My own impression is that the child was first suffocated by pressure on the mouth, and that after that the throat had been cut. I cannot say positively that the wounds had nothing to do with the death of the child. I can't say that the child died when the wound in the throat was inflicted. The other wounds, I believed, had nothing to do with the death, but I have, on further reflection is my own mind